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THE CHINA PRESS

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TERAUCHI TO GO; CHINA FRIENDSHIP, KENSEIKAI SLOGAN

Opposition Opens Determined Campaign in Japan For Orient's Peace

NO ARMS SUPPLY!

Is Kato's Demand; Would Also Cut off Loans To Peking

NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Mutual Understanding, Party's Policy; Want Bigger Navy for Mikado

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, October 22.—The approaching political season is signalised by the cry of the Opposition: "Down with the Terauchi Ministry!" being raised at Osaka, where Baron Kato, Mr. Ozaki, Mr. Taketomi and other leaders of the Kenseikai Party are staying and addressing meetings. At a meeting of over 2,000 members of the Kenseikai Party, at the Osaka Hotel, the diplomatic policies of the Government were severely censured, while, among the policies of the Kenseikai Party, a declaration was made, in relation to China, recommending mutual understanding between the two peoples as the basis of that friendship between the two nations which is essential as a means of maintaining the peace of the Orient.

Baron Kato criticised at length the policy pursued by the Terauchi Ministry in China, charging it with partisanship against the South. He advocated that there should be no loans of money and no supplying of arms to the Peking Government and uttered a warning that unscrupulous borrowing on the part of China might culminate in bankruptcy or place China under the control of the creditor nations and thus her independence and integrity would be endangered.

Another feature of Baron Kato's speech was his advocacy of naval expansion, which, he said, was necessary, as the lessons of the war have shown that Japan's navy, present and projected, was insufficient and, therefore, its program must be recast.

The press supports the stand taken by the Kenseikai Party, especially its strictures of the Government.

Bandits Attack Socony Boat

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 22.—A telegram from Ichang states that General Wu Kwang-hsin left for Chungking on the 20th.

A boat belonging to the Standard Oil Company has been attacked by bandits in the region of Chungking, but they are reported to have done little damage.

The latest reports from Hunan state that several thousand Kwangsi troops have now crossed the border and, therefore, it is feared that general hostilities may break out very soon, as the Central Government has instructed the commanders in Hunan to attack Kwangsi troops as soon as they enter the province. The principal fighting area will probably be in the neighborhood of Haochiahhan.

In response to a telegram from General Chow Tao-kan, the acting Tuchun of Szechuen, asking him to state his attitude towards the present situation in Szechuen, the Tuchun of Kweichow has replied, expressing his great regret at the opening of hostilities. He says that the Kweichow troops at Howkiang have already been ordered to withdraw to Kweichow and the Kweichow troops at Kikiang will also be ordered to retire, while the troops on the border will be instructed to remain where they are. In conclusion, the Tuchun of Kweichow hopes that, henceforth, there will be a lasting friendship between the two provinces.

Sinnecker Must Register By Noon; Fight With Council Over Germans Is at Crisis

Sir John Jordan Reported Demanding Internment of All Teutons In Shanghai; Waichiaopu Likely to Agree, Otherwise Municipal Council May Act

The dispute between the Municipal authorities and the Chinese authorities in Shanghai has reached its crisis in Shanghai—and spread to Peking. It now involves the whole problem of the treatment of Germans and Austrians in Shanghai with a possibility of startling eventualities in the next few days.

The Sinnecker trial and the decision given in the Mixed Court yesterday precipitated the crisis. British Assessor Grant Jones ruled that Mr. Sinnecker must register within twenty-four hours. Magistrate Kuan did not sign that judgment and instead wrote in Chinese on the charge sheet:

"The defendant is ordered to act in accordance with the rules of the Board (of Foreign Affairs) governing the treatment of enemy subjects."

Magistrate Won't Sign Order

The magistrate's action was in pursuance of the position taken by Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who holds that the Council's registration is not legal. Pressure was brought to bear yesterday to induce Magistrate Kuan to sign Assessor Jones' judgment but he refused.

The fight has now been taken to Peking. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, in the last four days has paid repeated visits to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to persuade him to instruct Commissioner Sah and Defence Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian to reverse their position. Several telegrams of many hundred words have been exchanged between the Peking ministry and General Lu and Commissioner Sah in the last three days. The latter have explained in detail the grounds for their position,—the position on which Magistrate Kuan has based his refusal to sign the Sinnecker judgment. And they have advised and urged Peking to support them.

How Fight Started

There was revealed in Peking also the origin of the entire fight. It was a memorandum of desiderata presented to Commissioner Sah a few days after China entered the war by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General for Shanghai. The most important of these desiderata, according to Mr. Sah, were the closing of all German and Austrian hongs, the immediate internment in the interior of all Shanghai Germans and Austrians and the incarceration, without trial, of Germans and Austrians suspected of being undesirables.

Commissioner Sah declares he not only refused to carry out those wishes without authority from Peking but declined to transmit them to Peking as his suggestions—the conditions, according to him, on which the memorandum was presented to him. Later, when the clash came up, he telegraphed them to Peking as a matter of information and record.

Registration is Test Case

The issue of registration then arose, as somewhat of a test case, and out of it the present situation. The Chinese were advising the Germans that the only legal registration was with them and the Municipal body was advising the Germans that the only legal registration was with it. It was a position that could not continue. And as a result it was learned yesterday that Sir John Jordan is now urging on the Waichiaopu the enactment of the desiderata expressed in the original memorandum. It is probable that the Waichiaopu will agree and a radical step be taken in Shanghai before the end of the week.

The crisis as a matter of fact is due to come to a head at noon today for, if Sinnecker at that hour is still refusing to submit to the authority of the Municipal Council it will be up to that body to enforce its authority, and if it can enforce it in the case of Sinnecker it can do so in the case of any other German or Austrian in Shanghai.

In still plainer terms, the thing sought to be attained is full control of the Germans and Austrians in the settlement either through internment by the Chinese or internment by the municipal authorities, and if the

(Continued on Page 8)

'Our Day' Fund Here Nets Nearly $50,000

£500,000 From Overseas Toward Promises Of £706,000 Received At Headquarters

Shanghai's contribution to "Our Day" for the British Red Cross was nearly $50,000. The exact donations, as received by Mr. Skinner Turner, hon. treasurer of the society, up to Saturday evening, are: £958, Tls. 11,425, $28,873.50 and Yen 30.

£706,000 Cash Donations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—It is announced that the cash donations promised to the Red Cross on "Our Day" totalled £706,000 sterling, including over £500,000 from overseas. This is exclusive of street collections and sales. Egypt's contribution up to the present totals £118,867.

Shameen Collects $9,100

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 22.—The British Consul-General announces that the "Our Day" collections in Shameen totalled $9,100. Mr. J. W. Jamieson worked hard to secure this gratifying result. The Military and Civil Governors and officials attended the fair and entertainments and many Chinese co-operated to make the day a success.

Britain Allows Safe Pass To von Luxburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 21.—Great Britain has granted safe-conduct to Count von Luxburg, the ex-German Minister.

TWO DAYS LEFT TO GET YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Last Opportunity Will Be Given At Liberty Day Tiffin Tomorrow

Forty-eight hours are left for Shanghai Americans to make their contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. The last Liberty Loan subscriptions must be in by tomorrow night.

A gratifying feature of the subscriptions of the last few days has been the large number of small ones, units of one and two hundred dollars. These have come from non-wealthy Americans in Shanghai, proof of the widespread desire to help.

The biggest results are expected tomorrow after the tiffin at the Carlton Cafe. With the consulate and many of the American hongs closed, an unusually large attendance is expected. The speakers will be Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, Bishop Kilgore, Mr. J. W. Gallagher, who has just returned from the United States, and Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the British-American Tobacco Company, who is leaving Shanghai for the United States.

No subscriptions will be solicited but at the plate of each guest will be an envelope addressed to the International Bank, including a subscription blank which each man may fill out and mail at his own convenience.

The Weather

Damp and cloudy weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.5 and the minimum 53.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.6 and 56.1.

SUPPLIES NEEDED TOO FOR WAR RELIEF WORK IS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Money Alone Not Enough States American Association; Work Room Committees Named

HOSPITALS ARE SHORT

Call For Unlimited Quantities Of All Kinds Of Dressings; An Early Shipment

The American War Relief Association of China is to continue to send supplies as well as money for war relief work. The Executive and Advisory Boards of the organisation have issued a statement to that effect in view of a letter appearing in a recent issue of Millard's Review which was received by Mr. W. A. Burns from the Red Cross in Washington and recommended that money only be sent to the American Red Cross. The statement reads:

"A careful perusal of the letter in question makes plain the following facts: First, that it is not the expression of the opinion of any officer or member of the Red Cross in Washington, so much as it is a concurrence in the opinions put forward by Mr. Burns in the letter to Mr. Davison. Second, that it does not make an urgent appeal for funds but states that, if Americans in Shanghai or anywhere else in China, see fit to contribute and send funds, we will utilise them to the utmost advantage, with the least possible overhead expense.

"We know that the Red Cross has lately made a strong appeal for funds, which has met with a generous response; but no less urgent is its appeal to every American woman to do her bit by helping to make hospital supplies and comforts for soldiers at the front.

"The following quotation is taken from the latest [illegible] Cross specifications just rec[illegible] Mr. J. H. [illegible] from [illegible]

"There is need now for surgical dressings, hospital linen and hospital garments (particularly the latter two) in practically unlimited quantities in the hospitals in France. There is great need also in Russia, England and Italy.

"The public is earnestly requested to assist not only in the contribution of money; but in the preparation of the necessary supplies, especially those

(Continued on Page 10)

U. S. Transport Sunk When On Way Home

Torpedoed By Unseen U-Boat In European Waters; Sixty-Seven Men Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 20.—Official.—The United States transport Antilles (6,878 tons, Southern Pacific Co., New York), homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk on the 17th by an unseen submarine, in the European war-zone.

167 men were on board, of whom 67 were drowned. The latter included three of the ship's officers and sixteen soldiers. All the army and navy officers on board were saved.

JUDGE E.F. JOHNSON OF MANILA NOT MURDERED

Tokio, October 14.—Colonel Joseph N. Wolfson, a lawyer from Manila who is now in Yokoham and who is a friend of Justice E. Finlay Johnson, reported murdered, according to a press despatch from San Francisco, has cabled his son in Manila regarding the report, and yesterday received a cable reply: "Unfounded," which evidences that the report is untrue.—*Japan Advertiser.*

American s.s. Tybe Aground Off Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 22.—The American s.s. Tybe (1,506 tons) has run aground on Oshima island and there is no hope of floating her. There was no loss of life.

'Millionaire Regiment' Starts

The colors of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, known as the "Millionaire Regiment," being carried at the head of the column as it marched through New York streets on its way to entrain.

Four Zeppelins Are Lost

[illegible] First Raids [illegible]gland

Miss Way Over France on Return; Four Others Trapped; Casualties Are 27 Killed, 53 Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—Official.—"Six or seven airships attacked the eastern and northern counties this evening. They proceeded some distance inland, but there was no very definite attack. Bombs were dropped at various points, including a few in the London area.

"Twenty-seven persons were killed, 53 injured and some material damage done to houses and business premises."

French Catch Four Raiders

Paris, October 20.—Official.—"A certain number of Zeppelins flew over France, without doing any damage. One was brought down in flames, 16 miles east of Luneville; another, attacked by our aeroplanes, landed near Bourbonne-les-Bains and the crew were taken prisoners, while the airship is intact and two other Zeppelins are reported to have fallen in the zone of the interior.

"The two Zeppelins which fell in the zone of the interior were disabled when attacked by aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns and compelled to descend near the Sisteron Valley zone. The crews set fire to the airships and took to flight, but were taken prisoners."

Four Wandering Disabled

Four Zeppelins are still wandering disabled, all of them hemmed in by French aviators. Two are in the south-west of France, one near the Mediterranean and the fourth near the Swiss frontier. One of these alighted in the neighborhood of Langres, in Haute Marne and ascended again, after jettisoning fifteen of the crew.

A book found in the Zeppelin captured at Bourbonne-les-Bains supports the theory that the Zeppelins lost their way when returning from England. These Zeppelins seem to be a new type, as they are bigger than usual and able to fly 110 kilometers an hour and rise to a height of 6,000 meters (roughly 20,000 feet).

Surprise At Revival

London, October 20.—The revival of air-raiding on London with Zeppelins has occasioned some surprise. It is over a year since the last attempt was made. The night was fine and star-lit, but a little hazy.

The long interval between the alarm and the dropping of bombs led many people to become rather heedless, notwithstanding the playing searchlights. Shortly after two bombs had been dropped, in quick succession, in different neighborhoods, the signal: "All clear" was sounded for the first time by buglers.

A circumscribed rural area in the Eastern Counties received particular attention and eight high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, most of them falling in fields.

When the alarm was given in London, the sky was starry, but there was no moon. People sought shelter very promptly, but traffic continued without interruption.

Solitary Bomb

The sound of occasional distant gun-fire was heard, but nothing happened till a solitary bomb exploded, three hours later. A correspondent says that the explosion extinguished lamps and shattered the glass in some buildings.

Everyone was waiting to hear the boom of the anti-aircraft guns and experience the shower of shrapnel. With the guns silent, there was a general impression that a new trap was being laid for the raiders.

Unofficial reports describe the raiders as crossing the coasts of East Anglia and proceeding inland, dropping bombs, both coming and returning.

Of the 27 deaths in what is styled "the silent raid," seven persons were killed by a bomb which dropped in a shopping district in the West End and 13 by a bomb which wiped out three houses in a street in the suburbs. Eight of the latter belonged to one family, namely, a mother, two boys, four girls and a baby.

Another bomb demolished a tall house in the suburbs, in the cellar of which 15 people had taken refuge. These were rescued after some hours' work. Some of the injuries received were very slight.

Premier Visits Scene

The Premier visited the bombed areas, today. The damaged property in London was not serious. A remarkable feature was that numerous people in the suburbs knew nothing of the raid till they passed the street in London where the solitary bombs fell.

Nobody heard the engines of the Zeppelin and the falling of the bomb

(Continued on Page 4)

GERMANS CONQUER DAGO AS WELL AS SCHILDAU ISLANDS

Russian Fleet Leaves Moon Sound, Abandoning Own And Foes' Wrecks

HUNDREDS CAPTIVE

Extremists Vigorously Opposing the Abandonment Of Petrograd

IS ISN'T URGENT

Kerensky Admits; He Goes To Front and Navy Minister to Baltic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—A German official communique wirelessed this evening reports:—"Dago Island is in our hands.

"We have reached the east coast of Dago Island and are penetrating the interior. Up to the present, we have taken several hundreds of prisoners. We have occupied Schildau Island.

"The Russian naval forces have left Moon Sound, proceeding in a northerly direction and abandoning the battleship Slava and also our vessels which had run aground."

Petrograd, October 20.—A good deal of opposition is developing, especially among the Extremists, to the transfer of the Government to Moscow, although the final decision rests with the Provisional Parliament. The Government is continuing the preparations for the removal of the principal Government departments.

Parliament Opens

The Preliminary Parliament was opened at Marie Palace, today, attended by the representatives of the Bourgeois and Democrats, members of the Government, Allied and neutral diplomats, Russian and foreign pressmen and the public.

M. Kerensky said that he hoped the Parliament would assist the Government to safeguard the rights of the Constituent Assembly, the opening of which must in no way be postponed. The Government would co-operate to the utmost in the work of the Parliament, which began at an extremely hard and responsible time.

The Government and Parliament must give attention to the very difficult problem of restoring the combative spirit of the army, to enable it to repulse the enemy, who were becoming more insolent and more triumphant, not owing to their own strength, but to Russian impotence. He declared that Russia, if willing, could emerge from her painful situation much sooner than her enemies thought.

Praise For Sailors

Amid universal cheers, M. Kerensky paid an enthusiastic tribute to the valor of the Russian sailors, but declared that he could not say as much for the army.

At the conclusion of his speech, M. Kerensky, amid cheers, gave up the presidential chair to Madame Breshkovska, who invited the Assembly to elect its President. M. Avksentieff, President of the Executive of the Peasants' Delegates, was elected by a majority of 228.

M. Kerensky states that the evacuation of Petrograd is not in any way urgent and can be carried out gradually. The Bourse Gazette understands that the Government will go to Moscow during the first fortnight in November. The removal of the factories, workshops and military schools has begun.

Kerensky Off To Front

M. Kerensky has gone to the front and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Verderevsky, has proceeded to join the Baltic Fleet.

The papers unanimously call on the people to realise the gravity of the events at Riga and to concentrate on the defense of their country. They declare that the fleet will defend the approaches to Petrograd to the last.

General Tcheremissof, in an order to the troops on the northern front,

denounces the agitators who are spreading rumors that the troops will desert their trenches on a given date.

An official communique today reported: "Under the pressure of superior naval forces, we abandoned Moon Island.

"Our trawlers have discovered enemy minefields sown with the intention to close the entrance to the Gulf of Riga from Moon Sound. These operations, in conjunction with the landing of enemy detachments on Dago Island, show the enemy's desire to destroy the naval forces defending this region."

Story Of Gulf Fight

The following details of the battle in the Gulf of Riga have been communicated by the Russian Naval Staff. An enemy squadron of twenty ships, including two battleships of the Konig class (27,000 tons, 23 knots, ten 12-inch guns), penetrated the Gulf of Riga on Tuesday night and was discovered by the observation-post at Werder at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, proceeding through the channels south of Moon Sound.

A Russian naval detachment, commanded by Admiral Bakhiroff, who was flying his flag on the cruiser Bayan, accompanied by the battleships Grajdanine and Slava, steamed from Kuiwasta, on the eastern part of Moon Island, where it was anchored, to engage, preceded by torpedo-boats, which withdrew before the enemy. The German ships opened fire, at 9.30 a.m., on the torpedo-boats and the Russian detachment, emerging from the channel, formed in line-of-battle between Werder Lighthouse and Weiland Lighthouse, near Moon.

On approaching the enemy, the Bayan was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine. The Russian ships engaged at 10.30 a.m.

In view of the superiority of the enemy and the appearance of enemy re-inforcements, Admiral Bakhiroff retired, fighting, to the interior of Moon Sound. The Slava, which brought up the rear, was severely damaged, being hit below the waterline and finally foundered by the head in the deep entrance of Moon Sound channel, which the remainder of the fleet entered.

Destroy Land Batteries

Part of the pursuing enemy fleet bombarded the Moon and Werder batteries, silenced and then destroyed them. The Russian warships were somewhat damaged by the bombardment. After destroying the batteries, the enemy entered the southern part of Kuiwasta Roadstead.

The cruiser Admiral Makaroff and a number of gunboats and destroyers, in the interior of Moon Sound, throughout Tuesday night, protected the channel and Kossar Mouth, between the islands of Dago, Oesel and Moon. Part of the enemy squadron in this region, consisting of two gunboats and several torpedo-boats, entered the straits north of Moon Sound and bombarded the mole between the islands of Oesel and Moon.

Simultaneously, the enemy made a great air-attack, unsuccessfully bombing Kuiwasta and the Russian ships. There were several combats in the air during the morning.

Enemy battleships cruised during the daytime and bombarded the coasts of south and south-west Dago, while numerous minesweepers were busy near Dago.

Huge Invading Fleet

The following enemy ships were engaged: Firstly, in the region of Tagilacht, the battle-cruiser Moltke, two battleships of the Kaiser class, sixty torpedo-boats and minesweepers and three submarines.

Secondly, in the region of Soolo Sound (? between Dago and Oesel) and west of the mouth of the Kossar (just south of Hapsal), twenty torpedo-boats and twenty minesweepers and small craft.

Thirdly, in the Gulf of Riga, two or more battleships of the Konig class, six light cruisers, many torpedo-boats and small craft and two submarines.

Fourthly, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, three battleships of the Kaiser Class. Thus, the entire 3rd and 4th squadrons of the High Seas Fleet and probably the 5th squadron were engaged—otherwise, two-thirds of the whole German fleet.

Enemy ships entered Moon Sound on Wednesday and bombarded Moon very furiously, assisted by aircraft. The Russian troops on the island of Oesel were taken prisoners.

The situation on Thursday showed no change. There was an engagement between torpedo-boats in the region of the Baltic Islands. Two enemy torpedo-boats were blown up by minefields.

Zeppelins Take Part

On Wednesday, Zeppelins appeared in the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland and bombed Pernau, killing ten civilians. The crews of the Russian ships behaved with great bravery throughout the fighting.

It is stated that each German dreadnought of the Konig class was more powerful than the whole Russian squadron engaged in the fight on Wednesday. It is declared that the Russians sank the Slava when they discovered she was too damaged to join the remainder of the retiring warships, their object being to block the channel against the enemy.

The Chief of the Naval General Staff has stated that submarines were unable to prevent the German disembarkation on Oesel Island, owing to the heavy swell.

Baltic Fleet Not Engaged

London, October 20.—The fate of the Russian fleet, apparently consisting of twenty warships, which have been bottled up in Moon Sound, is serious, owing to the shallowness of the waters, the narrow passages of Moon Sound and the likelihood of the ability of the Germans soon to sweep up the mines. It is certain that the powerful Baltic Fleet, based on Kronstadt, did not participate in the battle, but it may now attempt to rescue the squadron which has been cut off.

The land operations depend on the intentions of the Germans in occupying Moon Island, as the partial destruction of the land fortresses and the narrowness of the Sound, which is six by ten miles, enables the landing of troops on the mainland from Oesel under cover of the guns of their warships, which outrange the remaining land batteries.

News Brevities

There will be a Cabaret supper and British Women's Work Exhibit at the War Fair to be held in the Town Hall October 26 and 27.

* * *

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan, leaves Shanghai this morning by the Yamashiro Maru to visit his father who is seriously ill in Kyoto. During his absence Mr. Harada, Vice-Consul, will be in charge.

* * *

An inquiry office and information bureau was opened at Shanghai North Station a short time ago to deal with the many and various inquiries from passengers, brought about by the large increase in travelling facilities offered by the railways. The Telephone number is North 3199.

* * *

The American War Relief Association of China received by last mail the Red Cross emblems, patterns, and full specifications, and the work will go forward at the work rooms immediately.

* * *

The trouble between the cotton-dealers and the Cotton Testing Bureau in the Shanghai City has been amicably settled. The shippers began unloading their goods from the junks at the Nantao Bund Sunday and the local hongs were anxious to buy at a high price. The goods were submitted to the bureau for inspection as a matter of course.

* * *

Miss Madeleine Clarke is in town arranging for the appearance of Mr. Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics" who arrive on Saturday and open at the Lyceum next Monday evening. Miss Clarke is, we believe, the first of her sex to travel in advance of a show in the Far East. "The Fantastics" comprise a round dozen entertainers and have taken Manila and Hongkong by storm.

* * *

Another opium case was begun in the British Supreme Court before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez yesterday when Tuck Soon Hong began action against Messrs. H. Neotia and Co. The claim was for an account of all money received and payments made by defendants for the plaintiff on contracts for some 410 chests of opium, the transactions dating back to 1912. Messrs. R. N. Macleod and R. F. C. Master appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Duncan McNeill for the defendants. Mr. McNeill said the question in dispute was chiefly that of exchange. Order was made for a defense to be filed.

* * *

A claim for an injunction against the China Realty Co., Ltd., to restrain them from blocking the road running east and west just north of B. C. lot 5890, and for $100 damages was brought in the Supreme Court by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd. Pleadings were ordered. Mr. J. Hays, for the defendants, said that a fence blocking the entrance had been ordered removed.

* * *

The Reading Circle of the American Woman's Club will meet in Mrs. Cabeldu's apartments at the Kalee Hotel at 10 a.m. today.

CONSTANTINE ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 20.—The Ex-King Constantine has been successfully operated upon.

MOROCCO TURNS AWAY UNDESIRABLE GERMANS

Authorities Then Find Signalling Reported Each Night Suddenly Ceases

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The Times' correspondent at Tangier states that 28 Germans have been deported from Larache, in Morocco, to Spain, while two others employed in the Customs House have been dismissed. The signalling which was previously reported every night has ceased since this exodus.

Madrid, October 19.—It is reported that General F. Gomez y Jordana, the High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, has resigned.

Sweden to Continue Policy of Neutrality

Statement Of New Premier Is Given Out By Country's Consul Here

The Consul General for Sweden issued a statement yesterday giving out the following declaration, received by telegraph, from the new Swedish Premier, Mr. Eden:

"Our principal task will be to maintain, in conformity to the intentions manifested on several occasions by the public powers of Sweden and the clearly expressed will of the Swedish people, a policy of the strictest and most impartial neutrality to all sides and a commercial policy in harmony therewith."

SUSPECTED OF SPYING, RUSSIAN IS DEPORTED

Borosky, Supposed Working In German Interests, Expelled From Yokohama

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 22.—A Russian named Borosky has been deported from Yokohama, on the suspicion that he has been working in the interests of Germany.

Death of 3 U.S. Privates Reported by Pershing

From the U. S. Official Bulletin

Washington, September 11.—The War Department announces that Gen. Pershing has cabled the following:

"Report following deaths September 5 at Base Hospital No. 5 France, from wounds caused by bombs during air raid 11 a.m., September 4: Privates (first class) Leslie G. Woods and Rudolph Rubino, jr., Medical Department, and Oscar C. Tugo, Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps."

The War Department announces the following:

"Sergt. M. G. Calderwood and Pte. W. F. Brannigan, Company F., Eleventh Railway Engineers, have been slightly wounded by fragments of shell while on duty in France."

The Eleventh Engineers was organised at Fort Totten, New York City.

JAPAN'S DEAD RETURN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 22.—The cruiser Akashi arrived at Yokosuka this morning, bringing the remains of Commander Uyehara, of the destroyer Sakaki and of the other men lost in the fight with a submarine in the Mediterranean on June 11.

Brigands Hold Sway In Southern Russia

Derail And Rob Train, Killing Or Wounding 100 People; Disorder Increasing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—A telegram from Odessa states that disorder is increasing in southern Russia and 200 brigands recently derailed and robbed a train near Vladikavkad and killed or wounded a hundred passengers.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED BY ALLIES

Concede Access To Sea; Army To Fight In France And Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Entente has formally recognised the Polish National Committee which has been formed with the object of securing the independence of Poland, with access to the sea and to raise a Polish army to operate in France and Russia.

ORGANISERS OF SPAIN'S BIG STRIKE SENTENCED

Held To Be Rebels, Are Ordered Life Imprisonment By Court-Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, October 19.—Four of the organisers of the strike last August have been tried by court-martial, found guilty of rebellion and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M.	Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.	Oct. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru	Oct. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M.	Nov. 1

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Via Vancouver	Oct. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru	Oct. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela	Nov. 10

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M.	Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M.	Nov. 21

PAN-GERMANS PREDICT VICTORY NEXT YEAR

People Still Believe Kaiser's Army Is Invincible, It Is Asserted In Berlin

Berlin, Friday, September 21, (via London, September 22.)—Developments here make it evident that the Pan German campaign has not been without effect on the German people, a great mass of whom is still convinced that the Teutonic military power cannot be defeated by any combination of powers. After having made such enormous sacrifices for three years, this element would not hesitate to continue the war for another year, within which Pan German victory is prophesied as absolutely certain.

Regarding the question of Belgium, it is safe to say that the view expressed in official circles here is, to use plain words, that Germany is in possession of Belgium, and it is the business of her opponents to make it worth Germany's while to evacuate it. Therefore the question of Belgium will not be considered separately, but only in connection with all other factors that may form a basis for peace negotiations.

MAUDE ROUTS TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—We carried out successful operations in the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil-Robat. Our columns began an enveloping movement on Friday and drove the enemy across the river Diala.

The Turks destroyed the bridge at Kizil-Robat and retreated to the southern hills of the Jebel Hamrin Ridge. We took some prisoners and captured some wagon-loads of ammunition.

KAISER RETURNING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 21.—A telegram from Sofia states that the Kaiser, having returned from Constantinople, dined with King Ferdinand and left for Germany at midnight on Friday.

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Nine Neutral Ships Sunk Unwarned in German Raid; Crews Are Left to Fate

Two British Destroyers Lost in Gallant Fight Against Odds; Many Casualties Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Two British destroyers, Mary Rose and Strongbow, fought two fast and heavily-armed German raiders, until they were sunk, in an unequal engagement in the North Sea, on Wednesday. Two fast and heavily armed German raiders on Wednesday attacked a convoy in the North Sea, between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast.

Two British destroyers, Mary Rose and Strongbow, who formed the escort to the convoy, engaged the raiders and fought them until they were sunk, after an unequal engagement. Their gallant action delayed the raiders, enabling three merchant-vessels to escape.

Five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were sunk by gunfire, without examination and regardless of the lives of the crews and passengers. Lengthy comment on the action of the Germans is unnecessary: it only adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German navy.

Germans Anxious to Escape

The German vessels were anxious to escape before the British forces could intercept them and made no effort to rescue the crews of the British destroyers and also left the doomed merchant-ships, leaving the British patrols to rescue thirty Norwegians and others of whom the details at present are not known. The German navy, by this act, has once more and further degraded itself by its disregard of the historic chivalry of the sea.

An official communique issued by the enemy states that the attack was made within territorial waters, in the neighborhood of the Shetland Islands and that all the escort and vessels, including the destroyers, were sunk, with the exception of one of the escort and a fishing steamer. The German statement of the locality of the attack and the destruction of the escort and vessels is untrue.

The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons, during the long dark nights, both in their hurried outward dash and homeward flight. It is to be regretted that 88 officers and men on the Mary Rose and 47 officers and men on the Strongbow have been lost.

All Over in Hour

Bergen, October 20.—Ten men, including two officers, belonging to the Mary Rose, have been landed here. They were rescued by the lifeboat of a Norwegian steamer from two buoys to which they had clung.

The survivors of the convoy state that it left the coast of Norway on Tuesday afternoon and was attacked at 7 o'clock the next morning. The Germans ordered the convoy to stop and started firing immediately, quickly sinking the two British destroyers, which were far inferior in size and equipment.

They then sank the merchantmen in succession. The whole affair lasted for an hour.

The submarines belonging to the convoy succeeded in launching some lifeboats, but several filled in the heavy sea. The survivors reached Norway after two days' suffering at sea.

Few Rescued; Many Perish

Christiania, October 20.—Thirty-seven of the crews have been rescued from the Norwegian and Swedish ships sunk by the German raiders in the action in the North Sea last Wednesday. It is known that 16 Norwegians, 17 Swedes and 86 British perished in the action, but the number is probably greater. The victims include three women.

Airman Sinks 2 Divers By Daring Maneuvers

Lieutenant Swims To Recover Drifing Mine Whilst Gale Blowing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—The following stirring incidents, taken from Admiralty records, give a further glimpse of the methods and daring employed in tackling submarinism:

A patrolling air-vessel sighted a submarine which had been torpedoed, but which was capable of being towed into harbor. The airship wirelessed for the necessary assistance and hovered round as a protector to the vessel until the arrival of some tugs.

Subsequently, it sighted the conning-tower of a submarine, in the neighborhood of the convoy, apparently maneuvering for another shot. The airship instantly wirelessed the position of the submarine to the warships in the vicinity and swooped down to attack the enemy.

The latter attempted to dive, but was too late and received the effects of two bombs. A violent explosion ensued, which was followed by ominous oil and air-bubbles.

The same airship subsequently attacked another submarine, with the desired results. The submarine, taking advantage of bad weather, made a daring attack on a steamer under convoy. The airship shot down along the track of the torpedo, at a speed of 90 miles an hour.

At the end of the track, it sighted the outline of the submerged submarine and the airship released some bombs above the green cigar-shaped shadow. The explosion was followed by a vast evulsion of air and air-bubbles.

Recently, a British oil-ship was torpedoed in thick weather, but not totally disabled, while accompanied by a patrol-ship. The latter searched the neighborhood quickly and at length sighted what turned out to be a large submarine, on the surface. The patrol-ship effectively rammed and sank her.

A Lieutenant of the Naval Volunteer Reserve was commanding a motor-launch, attending a flotilla of minesweeping trawlers, when a drifting mine was sighted. A gale was blowing and attempts to sink the mine by gun-fire proved impossible. Darkness was approaching, when the mine would disappear.

The officer lowered a boat, dived overboard and swam to the mine with a line, which he passed through the ringbolt at the top. Thus the motor launch was enabled to tow the engine of destruction into smooth water, where it was sunk by rifle-fire.

It is pointed out that the ringbolt could only be reached with the utmost difficulty and a mistake, like an inadvertent grab at one of the horns of the mine, owing to the roughness of the sea, would have finished off the officer.

JAPAN RELIEF FUNDS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 20.—Their Majesties have given further donations of Yen 650 to Kyoto prefecture, Yen 1,800 to Osaka, Yen 900 to Saitama, Yen 600 to Nara, Yen 700 to Niigata, Yen 1,000 to Shidzuoka, Yen 900 to Miyagi and Yen 4,000 to Fukushima, for the relief of the sufferers from the recent typhoon and floods. The contributions of the public to the relief funds have now reached over Yen 600,000.

Allies in West All Experience Specially Heavy Bombardments

French And British Both Reply Effectively And Repulse Germans Raiders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Hostile artillery bombardments were very marked in the Zonnebeke sector and against the back-areas in the neighborhood of St. Julien and the Steenbeek. We carried out concentrated bombardments on the enemy's positions. The hostile artillery was more active in the neighborhood of Arleux.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 2½ tons of bombs on a large gun position near Douai, the railway-sidings near Ghent and various billets and hutments and a ton during the night on the station at Courtrai and an aerodrome in the vicinity. We brought down seven machines and drove down four. Seven of ours are missing.

German Guns Busy

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: There has been enemy artillery activity, northward of Lens and between Tower Hamlets and the Ypres to Roulers Railway and reciprocal artillery actions north-eastward of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: We repulsed raiders westward of Lens. The artillery on both sides was active, north-eastward of Ypres. We carried out a number of destructive bombardments, despite indifferent visibility.

We dropped fifty bombs on various targets and a few on a railway-station, during the night.

Sir Douglas Haig wired this afternoon that there was nothing to report, except reciprocal artillery actions.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—Irish troops carried out a successful raid, north-eastward of Croisilles, taking a few prisoners and returned without suffering any casualties. Patrols took 12 prisoners, south-eastward of Polygon Wood.

Great reciprocal artillery actions are proceeding along the battlefront.

German Reports

(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: There have been intense artillery actions in the region of Houthulst Wood and north-eastward of Soissons.

A German official communique today reported:—"The enemy bombarded Ostend from the sea. There has been a very violent artillery action between Vauxaillon and Braye."

On The French Front

Paris, October 21.—An official communique issued on Friday evening reported marked reciprocal artillery activity along the Aisne, at Souain and on both banks of the Meuse.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: On the Aisne front, there has been a fairly violent artillery action in the sector of Mennijean Farm. Strong enemy patrols attempted to reach our lines, but were repulsed, with appreciable losses.

On the right of the Meuse, the artillery duel was lively, north of Bezonvaux and Bois-des-Caurieres.

The communique in the evening reported: On the Aisne, there has been great artillery activity on both sides, but no infantry actions

Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea last night. There were no civilian casualties.

The communique this afternoon reported: There have been violent artillery actions on the Aisne front. Our batteries exploded a munition-dump during the night.

The communique this evening reports:—There has been a violent artillery struggle at various points on the Aisne front, especially in the region of Ailles and Cerny. A strong attack made by the enemy, north-west of Bezonvaux, was driven off, after violent fighting.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs in the region of Dunkirk, this evening.

CANADA'S PROGRAM

(Reuter' Agency War Service)

Ottawa, October 19.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, states that the new Government's program includes the vigorous prosecution of the war; immediate enforcement of the Military Service Act; thorough co-operation with the Imperial Government and the other Overseas Dominions in the war; extension of the franchise to all women; adequate taxation of war-profits; increased taxation of incomes, as necessitated by the continuance of the war; the enactment of measures to prevent excessive profits and to prohibit hoarding, thus reducing the cost of living; the development of transportation facilities, especially railways and shipping; general development of the resources of Canada, particularly agriculture; the encouragement of land settlement; effective arrangements for assisting soldiers to settle on the land and also public and private economy. A War Committee of the Cabinet will be formed.

URUGUAY'S FRIENDSHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Monte Video, October 19.—The President of Uruguay received the Captain of the British cruiser Glasgow in audience, yesterday.

Wholesale Slaughter Of British Officials In India Frustrated

Plot In Chicago Against Men Who Are Repressing Revolutionary Activities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, October 21.—Gustav Jacobsen and his three co-defendants have been found guilty of conspiring to foment rebellion in India from the United States. A witness for the prosecution declared that the wholesale murder of British officials engaged in repressing the activities of revolutionaries in India was planned.

TEA SHORTAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—It is officially stated that 36,416,000 lbs. of tea was in bond in the United Kingdom on Sept. 30, compared with 118,663,000 lbs. on the same day last year. In the House of Commons, today, Mr. James Parker stated that the shortage of tea was due to the restrictions of imports during the early months of the year.

The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, had now arranged with the Shipping Controller for adequate imports and it was hoped that the situation would improve towards the end of the year. The arrangement would mean that all imports would be made on behalf of the Government, prices and profits being controlled at all stages and steps being taken to secure the adequate distribution of supplies.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for October 23rd & 24th

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EPISODE 7. "INTO THIN AIR" EPISODE 8. "THE STRANGER DISPOSES"

HAVE YOU SOLVED THE PROBLEM YET?
WHO IS THE MASKED STRANGER?
WHO IS THE GIRL WITH THE DOUBLE CROSS?

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WE SHALL ALSO SCREEN

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The Wild Duck. Nature Series
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Commencing Thursday, October 25th

ITALIAN DOCUMENTARY WAR FILM

"ON THE WAY TO GORIZIA"

To read in your papers of the achievements of the Italian Army "We gained the summit of—today" conveys nothing to you. Come and see the magnificent cinema views of this wonderful army—climbing—crawling—almost hanging by its teeth—scaling almost impossible fastnesses in the mountains—bringing up those huge guns where only birds had ever been—this picture will bring home to you the marvellous work of our Italian Army.

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The Star.—
"It is picturesque and realistic."
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"Nobody should miss the opportunity of seeing the pictures and realising the real achievements of our Italian Ally."

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RUPONDA IS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH EXPEDITION

Lukeledi Mission And Nyangao Also Captured; Germans Now Based On Mahiwa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: The main forces of the enemy, retreating from Obemkuru, have reached Mahiwa, after abandoning their hospitals. We have occupied Ruponda and the Lukeledi Mission and forced the Germans to retire toward Nyangao. We occupied Nyangao on Wednesday.

Two battalions of Nigerian troops who were temporarily detached suffered heavy losses. We joined up with them on Thursday and drove off the enemy's counter-attacks. Fighting is proceeding.

Kremla Proposed Raid, Says Witness

Otherwise It Would Not Have Occurred On August 15, Schubert Insists

The trial of Heinrich Kremla for the murder of Joseph Marecek was continued in the Mixed Court yesterday, the hearing being entirely occupied with cross-examination of the witness Schubert by Mr. G. D. Musso.

Mr. Musso, appointed by the Court to defend the accused, went thoroughly into Schubert's story of events leading up to the shooting at the Austrian Consulate and endeavored to bring out that the raid was to have been made at that particular time even had Kremla not joined the party. This the witness refused to admit. If it had not been for the defendant's proposal the raid would not have been made that night, he declared. Kremla had been a leader throughout. It was he who rang the bell at the Consulate, saw to the tying of the watchman, led the other men into the offices and finally insisted on taking Marecek upstairs where the shooting occurred.

Schubert admitted that he had previously been friendly with Kremla and had at one time stayed at his house. On the evening previous to the attempt on the Consulate Kremla had spent nearly six hours trying to get him to go to the Austrian authorities and apologise. This, he said, did not cause suspicions of Kremla's good faith when the latter finally claimed that he too was a revolutionist and proposed the raid.

The case was adjourned until today.

Four Zeppelins Lost in Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

came as a great surprise. There is much criticism concerning the silence of the anti-aircraft guns.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires that four Zeppelins, returning from England, have been brought down or forced to land in France, while a fifth is believed to have been destroyed. The approach of eleven Zeppelins was signalled throughout France late in the evening and the air-defence squadrons and batteries all over the country were immediately warned.

The enemy's airships were attacked and scattered all over France, like a flock of frightened birds. One Zeppelin was brought down near Luneville by anti-aircraft guns, two others were brought down or compelled to land, one at Vergaunes, in the department of Cotes d'Or and the other at La Marche, in Haute Marne, while a fourth was chased throughout central France and brought down so far away as Gap, in Hautes Alpes.

No bombs were dropped in France by the raiders, who were practically at the mercy of the magnificent French air-defence service from the moment they crossed the coast.

Ask Churchill's Purpose

The raid has evoked articles in the Sunday Times and Observer, demanding that there shall be no further delay on the part of the Government in announcing the constitution of the Air Ministry.

The Lobby correspondent of the Sunday Times says that the political group which is watching Mr. Winston Churchill is convinced that he is maneuvering to be appointed Air Minister immediately the authority of Parliament is obtained for the constitution of the latter. It depends on whether General Smuts will be able to remain in England much longer.

Meanwhile, Mr. Winston Churchill is drastically reorganising the Ministry of Munitions. He has dismissed Sir (?) Edge, the Controller of the Agricultural Machinery Department and Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Stern, Director-General of Mechanical Warfare Supply. The latter was one of the two men entitled to the credit of evolving tanks.

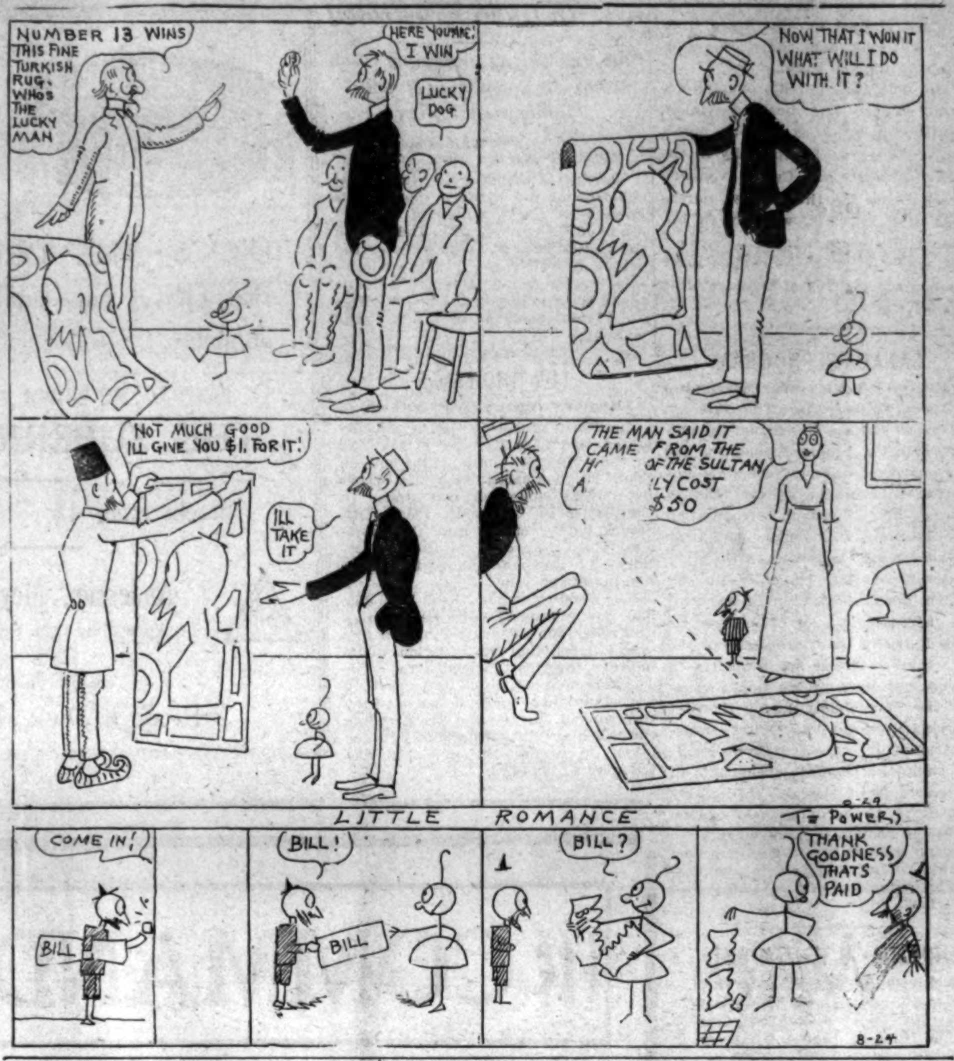
The Weekly Despatch states that Mr. Winston Churchill does not desire to leave the Ministry of Munitions.

BABTIE RE-INSTATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. I. McPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for War, stated that Surgeon-General Babtie has resumed his official duties, the Army Council having found that his explanation in connection with the censure passed on him by the Mesopotamia Commission was satisfactory.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



M. 12,432,000,000 In New German Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 20.—A telegram from Berlin announces that the subscriptions to the new war loan total 12,432,000,000 Marks, excluding subscriptions from the front.

THE CABLES OVERDO IT ON AMERICA'S WEALTH

Not Thousands Buf Hundreds Of Tons Of Mexican Dollars Realised In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The tone of the market is uneasy, buying orders are not plentiful and any daily overplus of supplies is heavily felt. Shanghai exchange is very much below parity with silver, both here and in America and, while this is the case, there is no important check to the dry-rot which seems to have set in.

A new feature is the disposition of America to sell here more freely, the result being to accentuate the uneasy tone of the market. The reference made last week to thousands of tons of Mexican silver coin realised in New York was a slip for hundreds of tons.

NORTHCLIFFE'S POSITION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The Daily Chronicle withdraws its former statement that Lord Northcliffe is relinquishing the chairmanship of the British Commission in the United States.

ARGENTINE STRIKERS GET INCREASED WAGE

Many Railway Agitators Return To Work When Ten Per Cent Raise Given

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 19.—Many of the railway strikers have resumed work, on receiving a ten per cent increase in wages.

Trial Of Korniloff Before Moscow Jury

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 19.—General Korniloff will be tried in Moscow.

TO PROLONG PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that a Bill would be introduced, again prolonging the life of Parliament. It is understood that the extension will be for six months.

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Representations For Captives' Betterment Ignored By Turkey

Continually Pressed By British Without Result; Dutch Minister Doing His Best

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. W. E. Hume-Williams, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that the Government has continually pressed Turkey to improve the lot of British prisoners, but it cannot be said that any improvement has resulted. A large number of able-bodied prisoners, however, have been transferred from the working camps on the Bagdad railway, east of Aleppo, to work under the Railway Construction Company, with which the Netherlands Minister at Constantinople has been able to make arrangements for their better feeding and clothing.

As it will be to the interest of the company to maintain the health of the prisoners, it is to be hoped that the change will be to their benefit. No permission has been given for visits to be made by representatives of the Geneva Red Cross Society, but the Netherlands Minister has obtained leave to send a member of his staff to visit the camps, not indeed to report on the condition of the prisoners, but to ascertain the amount of winter clothing they require.

AID FRENCH SHIPPING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 20.—The Shipping Board has ordered that twenty steel cargo-boats, from 3,500 to 6,000 tons, now building to the order of British and French firms, are to be placed at the disposal of the French Government. The first ten will be loaded in thirty days.

The Shipping Board has arranged to take over the French steel sailing-ships, aggregating 400,000 tons, now operating in the South American trade between South America and the United States, where the seas are safer for sailing-ships.

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SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World-:- GOSSIP

St. John's Win College Baseball Championship 1917

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Nanking, October 21.—St. John's annexed the Intercollegiate Baseball Championship for 1917 on Saturday by winning from Nanking University at Nanking by a score of 16 to 3 after having already defeated the boys from the Southern Capital on the previous Monday at St. John's.

Preliminary to this series Nanking had eliminated Nanyang while St. John's had defeated the Shanghai Baptist College; the finals were to be the best two out of three but two were sufficient to establish the superiority of the local aggregation. In hitting, fielding and base-running the S. J. boys showed a class that was too good for their opponents. Only in box work did the Nanking tribe have anything like an even break. Ho is one of the best men in local baseball and worked like a Trojan all the way but the speed-ball upon which he placed his main dependence was exactly what his opponents had been laying for and they clouted his offerings to the far corners of the lot. Yuan, though not as steady as his rival, was working a good curve ball and change of pace; he gave five walks but a Texas Leaguer over third and Ho's homer were the only hits Nanking could get in thirty trips to the plate.

The entire Nanking student body and about a thousand other supporters of the Nanking team watched the game and by their enthusiastic rooting kept the visitors from any over-confidence for the first few innings. Nanking sent St. John's into the field in the hope of getting the jump on them and making a runaway race. Tung started out by drawing a walk on the first four balls pitched, much to the joy of the crowd whose shouts increased in volume when he safely pilfered second. A moment later, however, Yuan caught him flat-footed at second with a throw to Ling who shot the ball to Tyau in plenty of time to retire the enterprising Tung. Lo grounded out and, after Shih was safe on an error and Ho had walked, Tsai went out, Yang to Sung. St. John's scored one without a hit in their half of the inning. Ling lined one to right for the first out and then Yang smashed one to Tsai at short which was fumbled. Yang stole second and kept on around when Lo threw the ball over the center-fielder's head.

The second inning produced nothing, but in the third round the Nanking boys gave their supporters a chance to shout by scoring two runs without a hit and momentarily taking the lead. Han went out on an easy fly to Sung but Tung, coming up for the second time drew another pass, stole second, went to third on Lo's out and scored when Ling threw Shih's grounder over Sung's head; Shih reached second on the play and scored an instant later when Ling, after a beautiful stop of Ho's hard drive, again threw poorly to first. Tsai flied to Ling, closing the session. St. John's came back in their half and put over three runs by sandwiching three hits in with an error, some stolen bases and an infield out.

Nanking garnered one of her two hits in the fourth but could do nothing with it. Paul fanned and then Kwong dropped a little fly into that space between third, short and left which has made Texas famous but Yuan threw out Shen and Tsang went back a little way and pulled down Han's fly. A walk, two hits and an error allowed St. John's to ring up three more counters in their half, making the score seven to two. After that there was nothing to it.

The box score follows:

Nanking:	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
C. S. Tung, 2b.	2	1	0	1	2	1
L. C. Lo, c.	4	0	0	5	2	1
K. L. Shih, 1b.	4	1	0	9	1	0
S. T. Ho, p.	2	1	1	3	4	1
M. S. Tsai, ss.	4	0	0	2	2	2
H. Paul, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Y. Y. Kwong, rf. ...	3	0	1	1	1	0
L. C. Shen, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	3
C. T. Han, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals........	30	3	2	23*	12	8

St. John's.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Z. Y. Ling, ss.	6	2	3	3	1	2
K. T. Yang, 2b.	6	3	3	4	2	0
C. H. Tyau, 3b. *..	5	1	2	4	0	0
Z. L. Sung, 1b.	5	0	2	10	0	1
K. W. Zia, c.	5	0	0	4	1	0
C. T. Mang, cf.	3	2	2	0	0	0
C. Z. Yuan, p.	5	3	2	1	7	0
C. S. Tsang, lf. ...	4	3	1	1	0	0
P K. Wei, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	0
K. K. Nyih, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals........	44	16	16	27	11	3

* Tsang out, hit by batted ball.

Score by Innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Nanking ...	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	= 3
St. John's...	1	0	3	3	0	2	5	2	–	=16

Summary:—Earned runs, St. John's 9, Nanking 1. Two-base hit, Yang. Three-base hit, Sung. Home run, Ho. First base on balls, off Yuan 5, off Ho 2. Struck out, by Yuan 6, by Ho 6. Left on bases, St. John's 7, Nanking 5. Double plays, Ho to Shen, Sung to Ling. Passed ball, Zia. Hit by pitcher, Tsang.

Umpires: Glaoque and Gish.

CAPT. VINCENT SCORES ANOTHER AQUATIC WIN

Japan And Shanghai Athlete Has Easy Victory In Singapore Distance Swim

His many friends in China, not to speak of his birthplace, Japan, will be glad to hear that Captain Stanley A. Vincent, who was invalided from France as a result of wounds from shrapnel and who is now stationed at Singapore, has scored another win at swimming, in addition to those already chronicled here. His latest success is the Singapore long distance swimming race, 1¼ miles, from the Singapore Swimming Club to the Seaview Hotel, which he won by four minutes from his nearest competitor out of a field of eight.

Capt. Vincent is able to get quite a lot of tennis practise and generally feels little effect from his wounds, except after a long walk, for instance.

He is now the father of a sturdy youngster, which looks as though it will rival his own prowess in athletics.

"D" Bungalow, Tanglin Barracks, Singapore, will find the former Shanghai athlete.

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To Victual Moldavia The Duty of Russia

Rumanians Decline To Consider Infamous Peace, But Are Faced With Famine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Odessa, October 20.—The French Minister to Rumania has arrived. In a speech today, he said that Germany has tried to expel the Rumanian army from Moldavia, with the object of establishing in Bukharest a Government which would agree to a separate peace, but the Rumanian army is resisting vigorously and protecting Bessarabia and, as a result of the atrocities committed by the Germans and Bulgarians in the occupied Rumanian territory, the Germanophile politicians remaining in Bukharest have declined to consider an infamous peace. Famine, however, threatened Moldavia and it was the duty of Russian democracy speedily to organise supplies.

S. V. C. Company Shoot

Orders have been issued by the S. V. C. for officers commanding units to send representatives to headquarters at noon November 3 to draw for times of shooting in the Inter-Company Challenge Shield Competition. This competition will begin at 9 a.m., November 11.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IGNORE SIGNALS TO FRATERNISE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 21.—An official communique reports:—Our troops disregarded signals to fraternise made by the enemy in the region of Lake Narotch and Buzeu River. Our fire dispersed the signallers.

Cocoa As Substitute For Tea; Prices Rise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The Times states that the prices of cocoa have risen considerably on the increased demand, as a substitute for tea. Good Ceylon plantation cocoa has realised 88 shillings per cwt., as compared with 83 shillings a few days ago, while the lower grades have advanced in much higher proportion. For example, low grade Ceylon wild variety cocoa is now 55 shillings per cwt., as compared with 35 shillings in normal times.

Experts estimate the present annual consumption of tea, exclusive of the requirements of the forces, at 220,000,000 pounds. Sixteen weeks' operation of the control system has shown a distribution at the annual rate of approximately 115,000,000 pounds.

Tea stocks have been very severely entrenched upon since control was instituted and tea brokers are convinced that the supplies must be inadequate for the next few weeks to meet ordinary requirements.

U. S. Is Prepared To Make Sacrifices If Neutrals Deal Fair

Privileges Abused By Continued Aid To Central Powers; Embargo Is Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—In the course of a lucid and convincing statement, the United States Government has explained its attitude towards the neutral countries in the North of Europe with regard to exports.

On July 24, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway were requested to supply particulars of their consumption, production and requirements of all commodities, especially fats, carbo-hydrates and protein. Simultaneously, they were warned that, pending any arrangement, the United States would consider any exports made to the Central Powers would be in reduction of the amounts which a neutral country might receive for its own sustenance.

Nevertheless, some neutrals persisted in sending large quantities of vital supplies to the Central Powers and ignored the aforementioned requests. Therefore, the United States proposes to deny export licences as long as the information asked for is withheld and neutral countries continue to help the Central Powers.

"The United States is prepared to make sacrifices to help neutrals to maintain their normal life and industries, but, in return for that assistance, we expect a guarantee that the supplies will not be turned against us, to prolong the war and kill our sons."

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Date.	From.	Address.
Oct. 17.—	Saigon,	............Louis Rey

Great Northern Telegraph Co.

Date.	From.	Address.
Oct. 11.—	Wladiwostock,	Skidelsky Palace Hotel
" 9.—	Osaka,	Kinwasei c/o Retsuhoyoko Tenshinro 43
" 10.—	Tokio,	..................Lion
" 11.—	Irkutsk,	......Barabuichi
" 13.—	Tsingtau,	Thompson Palace Hotel
" 18.—	Dairen,	Kojimaseiichi Toonpo
" 18.—	Nagasaki,	Sunsuki c/o Ikeda Horkora
" 20.—	Osaka,	Uragamaru Mitsui
" 20.—	Osaka,	Osokyo Shinryosha
" 21.—	Moukden,	Horikiri c/o Hoshoko
" 21.—	Dairen,	Tasho Shingetsu Nihoro

ROBBERY ON FOKIEN ROAD

Pedestrians on Foochow and Fokien Roads were panic-stricken yesterday afternoon when two pistol shots were fired in front of the Yuen Dah exchange bank, 686 Fokien Road, following a raid of the bank by five armed robbers, who made away with $594 worth of notes and $80 of small change. They escaped.

U-Boat Is Admission Of British Supremacy

Says Chinda; Japan Gradually Extending Naval And Military Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—Trafalgar Day was celebrated in the customary fashion. The wreaths on the Nelson Monument included one from the Navy League, in memory of the French who fell at Trafalgar.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking at the Navy League luncheon, paid a tribute to the services of Japan and the effort made by America. In glowing terms, he described the work of the navy, saying that Admiral Beatty's sailors had fought as gallantly as Nelson's.

He declared that, when we dictated the terms of peace, the crews of the German submarines and those in high places who gave them their orders should be treated as pirates. The dawn was already beginning to appear and we might look forward at no distant date to achieving a durable peace.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, said that Japan has loyally fulfilled her obligations, is gradually extending her military and naval operations and today is actively engaged in certain portions of the European theaters of war. It was amusing to read how the Germans boasted that the success of the submarines would break down British naval supremacy.

The German submarine was in itself an admission of British supremacy, for the fighter who had to hit below the belt was a defeated man.

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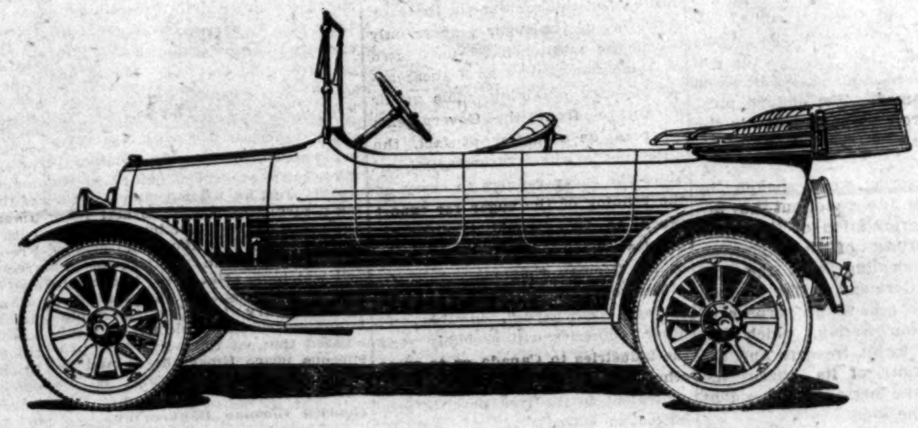

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WEATHER

Damp, cloudy weather, with threats of rain in the Yangtsze valley. Variable and moderate breezes on our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 23, 1917

How Times Have Changed!

1900—The Kaiser to the German troops embarking on the Boxer Expedition:

"If you meet the enemy you will defeat him, give no quarter, make no prisoners; let whoever falls in your hands be doomed. Just as a thousands years ago the Huns, under their King Etzel, made for themselves a name, which to this day is a mighty one in tradition, so may your appearance make the name German be feared for a thousand years in China, so never again will a Chinese dare to look askance at any German."

1917—Germans in Shanghai ordered by Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to register twice a month at the Chinese Police Station in the Native City or at his yamen in Bubbling Well Road.

The American Purpose And The German Spirit

(Literary Digest)

SINCE President Wilson replied to the peace proposal of Benedict XV, speculation has been rife in many quarters as to the exact meaning of his demand that the German people guarantee whatever agreements are entered into by the German Government.

In his memorable message, republished in full in The Outlook of September 5, President Wilson said:

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on."

German apologists have read into these words a demand for a mere change in the form of the German Government, and they have denounced this demand as an unjustifiable interference with the internal affairs of a sovereign people.

Pacifists have read into these words an invitation for an early negotiated peace; peace to be accepted whenever the German people evince a desire for a representative government.

But neither German apologists nor pacifists will have the final say as to the proper interpretation of the President's address. The meaning of the President's message is not to be found in a mere verbal analysis of its contents. It is, indeed, beyond the power of the President himself to give the ultimate interpretation of these words which came from his own pen. They were the words of President Wilson, but they came from the heart of the American people.

In a democracy such as ours the true value of the utterances of statesmen is to be judged by the willingness and the purpose of the people to translate those utterances into accomplished facts. If the American people are not behind the words of President Wilson, the message to the Pope is worth no more than the word of those German diplomats whose honor has become a byword among the nations.

It is upon the American people that the brunt of the task of making the President's words an accomplished reality will fall. It is a task which they have undertaken solemnly and with a constantly growing realisation of the immensity of the burden which they have pledged themselves to assume.

The unalterable purpose of America not to make peace with the forsworn government of Germany is a purpose which cannot be set aside either by sophistical defenders of Germany or by pacifists who cry peace, peace, when there is, and can be, and should be, no peace.

The purpose of the American people is one which will not be baulked by any mere change in the form and the organisation of the German Government. It is a purpose which cannot be halted by any profession of lip loyalty, from either the German people or the German Government, for the sanctity of treaties and the inviolability of international law.

No revolution in Germany will satisfy the American people which is not a moral as well as a political revolution. If William Hohenzollern were tomorrow to be elected the first president of a German republic; if the letter of the constitution of New Zealand were tomorrow made the fundamental law of Prussia, if the German people themselves should publicly abjure all faith in the divine right of kings and announce their solemn adherence to the Hague Convention, while at the same time their submarines continued to murder crews of merchantmen, their airmen to drop bombs upon hospitals and cities, their armies to terrorise and debauch the civilian population of conquered territories, their diplomats to seduce neutral governments, their spies to betray the honor of nations with which the German nation is at peace—the change would avail nothing.

It is not because the German Emperor told Ambassador Gerard that "there was no longer any international law" that the American people lost faith in Germany; it is because, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, the American people saw that the German Government, with the acquiescence of the German people, was translating the sentiment behind the Kaiser's words into a governmental policy, that General Pershing is today in France and American destroyers are co-operating with the British fleet in Irish waters.

The official recognition which President Wilson, in his message to Benedict XV, gave to the distinction between the German people and their Government is one which the American people can afford to take into consideration only when the German people renounce the spirit and acts as well as the trappings of autocracy.

"When will the end come? It can come only when the enemy understands, when he sees the evil he has caused, and regrets it; when he is ashamed. The change must not be merely on paper—one in the laws of his country—but one of his mind."

These words were spoken by Ambassador Jusserand, but they are a true interpretation of the spirit of the purpose of the American people in dealing with the evil spirit of Germany. The French Ambassador echoes the purpose of the American Nation, which has guaranteed by its treasure and the lives and faith of its citizens the validity of the message of President Wilson to the Pope.

The Young Soldier

By Katharine Tynan

Since you are so young, child, I shall
Not fear your noon or even fall,
Nor dread you are taken unawares,
Nor weary Heaven with many prayers.

I shall not wake at night afraid
Of where your darling head is laid,
Nor say: "He finds the wind too rough,
Dear God!" for now the wind's left off.

I shall have ease though lightnings leap,
Nor hear the thunder in my sleep,
Nor dread the crying of the seas,
Nor any mountain precipice.

God pity her who lies awake
Unquiet for some darling's sake!
Soft sleep my little son tonight,
Where many stars make candlelight!

His sword is laid beside his knees;
God knows my little son hath ease—
And I, his mother, may go sleep
And pray for them who wake and weep.

—*From Collier's Weekly.*

Germany Faces Moral And Financial Bankruptcy

Teutons Expected To Make Enemies Pay For The War But They Must Pay Themselves

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XL.

Much of the commercial success of the Germans during the last forty years is due to the fact that each manufacturer, each discoverer in Germany, each exporter knew that the whole weight and power of the Goernment was behind him in his efforts to increase his business. On the other hand, in America, business men have been terrorised, almost into inaction, by constant prosecution. What was a crime in one part of the United States under one Circuit Court of Appeals was a perfectly legitimate act in another. If we have to meet the intense competition of Germany after the war, we have got to view all these business problems from new angles.

For instance, there is the question of free ports. Representative Murray Hulbert has introduced in the House of Representives a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress as to the advisability of the establishment of free ports within the limits of the established customs of the United States.

Germany's Free Ports

Free ports exist in Germany and have existed for a long time, although Germany is a country with a protective tariff. In a free port raw goods are manufactured and then exported, of course, to the advantage of the country permitting the establishment of free ports, because by this manufacture of raw materials and their re-export, without being subject to duty, money is earned by the manufacturers to the benefit of their own country and employment is given to many workingmen; thus, of course, improving the condition of these workingmen and of all others in the country. It is self-evident that the employment of each workingman in an industry which would not exist except for the existence of the free port withdraws that workingman from the general labor market and, therefore, benefits the position of his remaining fellow laborers.

Although free ports do not exist in the United States, an attempt has been made to give certain industries, by means of what are known as "drawbacks," the same benefit that they would enjoy were free ports existent in our country.

Thus the refiners of raw sugar from Cuba pay a duty on this sugar when it enters the United States, but receive this duty back when a corresponding amount of refined sugar is exported to other countries.

There has lately been an attack made upon this system—in the case, however, of the sugar refiners only—and the question has been treated in some newspapers as if these refiners were obtaining some unfair advantage from the Government; whereas, as a matter of fact, the allowance of these "drawbacks" enables the sugar refiners to carry on the refining of the sugar for export much as they would if their refineries existed in free ports modeled on the German system.

The repeal of the provision of allowing "drawbacks" in this and other industries will probably send the industries to Canada or to some other territory where this system equivalent to the free port, is permitted to exist.

How Industry Helps

A few days before I left Germany I had a conversation with a manufacturer of munitions who employs about eighteen thousand people in his factories, which, before the war, manufactured articles other than munitions. I asked him how the Government treated the manufacturers of munitions, and he said that they were allowed to make good profits, although they had to pay out a great proportion of these profits in the form of taxes on their excess of war profits; that the Government desired to encourage manufacturers to turn their plants into factories for the making of all articles required by the nation in sustaining war, and that the manufacturers would do this, provided that it were only a question as to how much of their profits they would be allowed to keep. But if the Government had attempted, he said, to fix prices so low that there would have been a doubt as to whether the manufacturer could make a profit or not, the production of articles required for war would never have reached the high mark that it had in Germany.

As a matter of fact, about the only tax imposed in Germany since the outbreak of the war has been the tax upon cost or war profits. It has been the policy of Germany to pay for the war by great loans raised by popular subscriptions, after authorisation by the Reichstag. I calculate that the amounts thus raised, together with the floating indebtedness, amount to date to about eighty billions of marks.

For a long time the Germans expected that the expenses of the war would be paid from the indemnities to be recovered by Germany from the nations at war with it.

Helfferich shadowed this forth in his speech in the Reichstag on August 20, 1915, when he said:

"If we wish to have the power to settle the term of peace according to our interests and our requirements, then we must not forget the question of cost. We must have in view that the whole future activity of our people, so far as this is at all possible, shall be free from burdens. The leaden weight of billions has been earned by the instigators of this war, and they, in the future, rather than we, drag it about after them."

Germany Must Pay

Of course, by "instigators of the war" Helfferich meant the opponents of Germany, but I think that unconsciously he was a true prophet, and that the "leaden weight of the billions" which this war has cost Germany will be dragged about after the war by Germany, the real instigator of this world calamity.

In December, 1915, Helfferich voiced the comfortable plea that, because the Germans were spending in Germany their money raised by the war loans, the weight of these loans was not a real weight upon the German people. He said: "We are paying almost exclusively to ourselves the money, while the enemy are paying abroad their loans—a guarantee that in the future we shall maintain the advantage."

This belief of the Germans and Helfferich is one of the notable fallacies of the war. The German war loans have been subscribed mainly by the great companies of Germany, by the savings banks, the life and fire insurance and accident insurance companies, and so on.

Furthermore, these loans have been pyramided; that is to say, a man who subscribed and paid for one hundred thousand marks of Loan No. 1 could, when Loan No. 2 was called for, take the bonds he had bought of Loan No. 1 to his bank, and, on his agreement to spend the proceeds in subscribing to Loan No. 2, borrow from the bank eighty thousand marks on the security of his first loan bonds, and so on.

There is an annual increment, not easily ascertainable with exactness, but approximately ascertainable, to the wealth of every country in the world. Just as, when a man is working a farm, there is in normal years an increment or accretion of wealth or income to him above the cost of production of the products of the soil which he sells, there is such an annual increment to the wealth of each country taken as a whole. Some experts have told me they calculated that, at the outside, in prosperous peace times the annual increment of German wealth is ten billion marks.

General German Bankruptcy

Now when we have the annual interest to be paid by Germany exceeding the annual increment of the country, the social and even moral bankruptcy of the country must ensue. If repudiation of the loan or any part of it is then forced, the loss naturally falls upon those who have taken the loan. The workingman or small capitalist who puts all his savings in the war loan is without support for his old age, and so with the man who took insurance in the insurance companies or put his savings in a bank if that bank becomes bankrupt through repudiation of the war loan. You then have the country in a position where the able-bodied are all working to pay what they can toward the interest of the Government loan, after earning enough to keep themselves and their families alive, and the old and the young, without support and deprived of their savings, become poorhouse burdens on the community.

Already the mere interest of the war loan of Germany amounts to four billions of marks a year, and to this must be added, of course, the interest of the previous indebtedness of the country and of each political subdivision thereof, including cities, all of which have added to their before-the-war debt by incurring great debts to help the destitute in this war. Of course, to all this must be added the expenses of the administration of the Government and the maintenance of the army and navy. It is the contemplation of this state of affairs, when he is convinced that indemnities are not to be claimed from other countries, that will do most to persuade the average intelligent business man that peace must be had at any cost.

Chapter XLI

During the period of the first months of the war, in addition to my regular work, it became necessary to look after those subjects of other nations who had been confided to my care.

At first considerable liberty was allowed the British, although none were permitted to leave the country. They were required to report to the police at stated times during the day, and could not remain out late at night.

The Japanese had received warning from their embassy as to the turn that events might take, and, before sending its ultimatum, the Japanese Government had warned its citizens, so that a great number of them had left Germany. After the declaration of war by Japan, all the Japanese in Germany were immediately imprisoned. This was stated to be in order to save them from the fury of the population.

Certainly, the population seemed to be greatly incensed against the Japanese. When I finally obtained permission for their release and departure from Germany I had to send some one with the parties of Japanese to the Swiss frontier in order to protect them from injury. They were permitted to leave only through Switzerland, and, therefore, had to change cars at Munich. Before sending any of them to Munich I invariably telegraphed our Consul there to notify the Munich police so that proper protection could be provided at the railway station.

On one occasion a number of Japanese were waiting in the embassy in order to take the night train for Munich. I sent a servant to take them out, in order that they might get something to eat in a restaurant, but, as no restaurant in Berlin would sell them food, arrangements were made to give them meals in the embassy.

The members of the Siamese Legation, who in appearance greatly resemble the Japanese, were often subjected to indignities, and for a long time did not dare move about freely in Berlin, or even leave their houses.

Japanese Grateful to Gerard

The Japanese were marvels of courtesy. After I visited some of them at the civilian camp of Ruhleben, they wrote me a letter thanking me for the visit. Nearly every Japanese leaving Germany on his arrival in Switzerland wrote me a grateful letter.

When I finally left Germany, as I stepped from the special train at Zurich, a Japanese woman, who had been imprisoned in Germany, and whose husband I had visited in a prison, came forward to thank me. A Japanese man was waiting in the hotel office in Berne when I arrived there for a similar purpose, and early the next morning the Japanese Minister called and left a beautiful clock for Mrs. Gerard as an expression of his gratitude for the attention shown to his countrymen.

It was really a pleasure to be able to do something for these polite and charming people.

On August 20 I paid my first visit to a German prison camp. This was to the camp at Doeberitz, situated about eight miles west of Berlin, a sort of military camp with permanent barracks. Some of these barracks were used for the confinement of such British civilians as the Germans had arrested in the first days of the war. Only a few British were among the prisoners there, together with a number of Russian and French. I was allowed to converse freely with the prisoners, and found that they had no complaints.

As the war went on, however, a number of British prisoners of war were made by the Germans during the course of the great retreat of the British in northern France. Then officers and privates began to come into Germany, and were distributed in various camps. Finally, in the autumn of 1914, the British Government decided on interning a great number of Germans in England, and the German Government immediately, and as a reprisal, interned all the British civilian men who, up to this time, had enjoyed comparative freedom in Berlin and other cities of the Empire.

British Prisoners

The British civilians were shut up in a race track about five miles from the center of Berlin, called Ruhleben. This race track in peace times was used for contests of trotting horses, and on it were the usual grand stands and brick stable buildings containing box stalls with hay lofts above, where the race horses were kept.

On August 20 I paid my first visit to the police presidency in Berlin, where political prisoners, when arrested, were confined. A small number of English prisoners subject to special investigation were there interned. This prison, which I often subsequently visited, was clean and well kept, and I never had any particular complaints from the prisoners confined there—except, of course, as the war progressed, concerning the inadequacy of the food.

I had organised special department immediately on the breaking out of the war to care for the interests of the English. At first Mr. Boylston Beal, a lawyer of Boston, assisted by Rivington Pyne, of New York, was at the head of this department of which later the Hon.

(Continued on Page 7)

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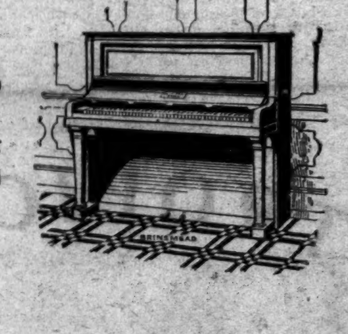

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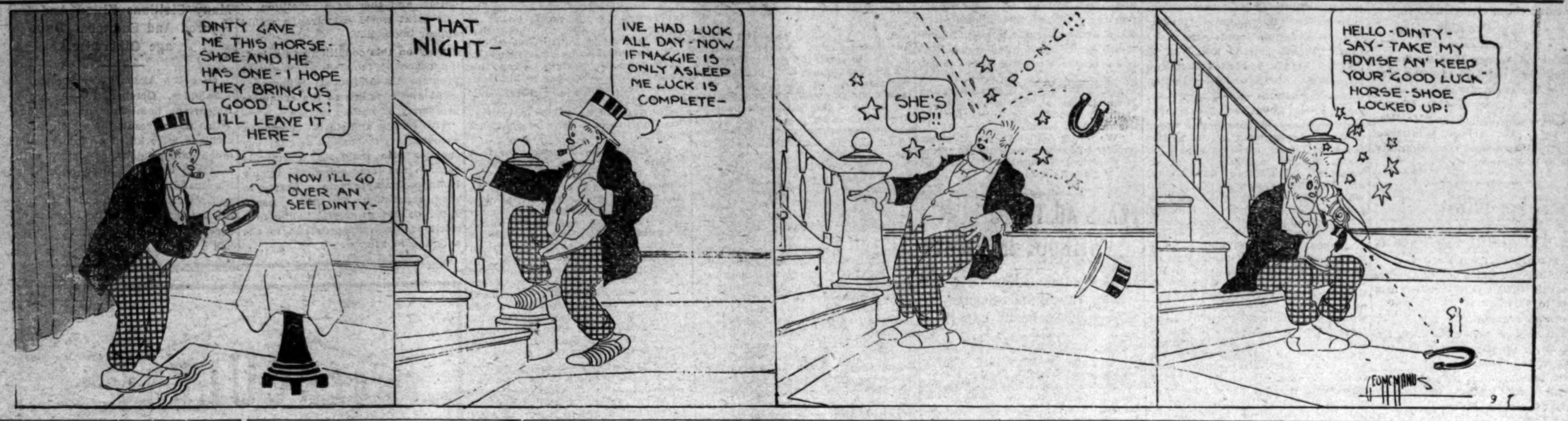

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Germany Faces Moral Bankruptcy

(Continued From Page 6)

John B. Jackson, formerly our Minister to the Balkan States, Greece and Cuba, took charge. He volunteered to give his assistance at the commencement of the war, and I was glad of his help, especially as he had been twelve years secretary in the Berlin embassy; therefore, he was well acquainted, not only with German, but with German official life and customs. Mr. Jackson was most ably assisted by Charles H. Russell, Jr., of New York, and Lithgow Osborn. Of course, others in the embassy had much to do with this department.

The first privates, prisoners of war, came to the camp of Doeberitz near Berlin. Early in the war Mr. Grew, our first secretary, and Consul General Lay visited the camp for officers at Torgau. The question of the inspection of prisoners of the camps and the rights of Ambassadors charged with the interests of hostile powers was quite in the clouds. So many reports came to Germany about the bad treatment in England of German prisoners of war that I finally arranged to have Mr. Jackson visit England and report.

Persistence Rewarded

This was arranged by my colleague, our Ambassador to England, and in the first winter Mr. Jackson made his trip to England. His report of conditions there did much to allay the German belief as to the ill-treatment of their subjects who were prisoners in England, and helped me greatly in bringing about better conditions in Germany. After vainly endeavoring to get the German Government to agree to some definite plan for the inspection of the prisoners; after my notes to the Foreign Office had remained unanswered for a long period of time, and after sending a personal letter to Von Jagow, calling his attention to the fact that the delay was injuring German prisoners in other countries, I finally called on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and told him that my notes concerning prisoners were sent by the Foreign Office to the military authorities, and that, while I could talk with officials of the Foreign Office, I never came into contact with the people who really passed upon the notes sent by me and made the decisions as to the treatment of prisoners of war and inspection of their camps. I begged the Chancellor to break down diplomatic precedent and allow me to speak with the military authorities who decided these questions. And I said, "If I cannot get an answer to my proposition about prisoners, I will take a chair and sit in front of your palace in the street until I receive an answer."

The result was a meeting in my office.

U. S. Prison Inspectors

I discussed the question involved with two representatives from the Foreign Office, two from the General Staff, two from the War Department, and Count Schwerin, who commanded the civilian camp at the Ruhleben race track. In twenty minutes we managed to reach an agreement, which I then and there drew up; the substance of which was, that as between England and Germany, the American Ambassador and his representatives in Germany and the American Ambassador and his representatives in England should have the right to visit the prison camps on giving reasonable notice, which was to be twenty-four hours where possible, and should have the right to converse with the prisoners within sight, but out of hearing of the camp officials. An endeavor should be made to adjust matters complained of with the camp authorities before bringing them to the notice of higher authorities. Ten representatives should be named by our Ambassador, and these should receive passes enabling them to visit the camps under the conditions above stated.

This agreement was ratified by the British and German Governments, and thereafter for a long time we worked under its provisions, and in most questions dealt direct with the War Department.

Of course, before this meeting, I had managed to get permission to visit the camps of Ruhleben and Doeberitz near Berlin. Mr. Michaelson, our Consul at Cologne, and Mr. Jackson and others at the embassy had been permitted to visit certain camps.

But immediately preceding the meeting on the Fourth of March, and while matters were still being discussed, we were compelled to a certain extent to suspend our visits.

In the first days of the war it was undoubtedly and unfortunately true that prisoners of war taken by the Germans, both at the time of their capture and in transit to the prison camps, were often badly treated by the soldiers, guards, or the civil population.

Local Autocrats

The instances were too numerous; the evidence too overwhelming. In the prison camps themselves, owing to the peculiar system of military government in Germany, the treatment of the prisoners varied greatly. As I have stated, I think, in another place, Germany is divided into army corps districts. Over each of these districts, in time of war, is a representative corps commander who is clothed with absolute power in that district, his orders superseding those of all civilian officials. These corps commanders do not report to the war department, but are in a measure independent and very jealous of their rights.

For instance, to show the difficulty of dealing with these corps commanders, after my arrangements concerning the inspection of prisoners of war had been ratified by both the Imperial and British Governments, I went to Halle to inspect the place of detention for officers there. Halle is some hours from Berlin, and when I had driven out to the camp I was met by the commander, who told me that I might visit the camp, but that I could not speak to the prisoners out of hearing. I told him that our arrangement was otherwise, but as he remained firm, I returned to Berlin.

I complained to the Foreign Office, and was told there that the matter would be arranged and so I again, some days later, returned to Halle. My experience on the second trip was exactly the same as the first. I spoke to Von Jagow, who explained the situation to me, and advised me to visit first the corps commander at Magdeburg and try and arrange the matter with him. I did so, and was finally permitted to visit this camp and to talk to the officers out of ear-shot.

This camp of Halle was continued during the war, although not at all a fit place for the detention of officers who were lodged in the old factory buildings surrounded by a sort of courtyard covered with cinders. This building was situated in the industrial part of the town of Halle. There was no opportunity for recreation or games, although several enterprising officers had tried to arrange a place where they could knock a tennis ball against the wall.

(To Be Continued)

Ranks Of Tsar's Army Were Sown Thick With Spies

A. C. Roth, former U. S. Vice-Consul, Plauen, Saxony, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Upon the outbreak of the war the German general staff assembled all the younger commissioned and non-commissioned officers who were thoroughly conversant with the Russian tongue and trained them for service behind and with the Russian armies. The great diversity of peoples under the Russian government, the dearth of communications, and the wide expanse of the Northern empire, together with the thousands of traitors of high and low degree in Russia, made the chance all in favor of this work.

One young lieutenant in this service told me he had served successfully at the staff headquarters of one of the Russian armies for many months! His technical and thoroughly exhaustive reports were regularly forwarded by pro-German Russians, and tens of thousands of Russians laid down their lives in vain in consequence of this man's work.

The complete story of the great campaign through Poland and Courland probably will never be told. I have heard snatches of it from men who worked before and labored behind the retreating Russia lines. I have heard how German troops were maneuvered with deadly precision by German officers with the bewildered flying Russians, and by German officers with great headquarters and at supply depots far in the Russian rear; I have heard how vitally needed Russian re-enforcements were delayed until too late; how Russian artillery went astray in consequence of tampering with orders, while sweating Russian commanders on the firing line fought the Germans off without artillery and fumed and swore because their dogged resistance must all go for naught. I have heard of the destruction of needed stores by chance fires and of overwhelming German successes because these stores were lacking. I have heard of the blowing up of fortress arsenals before German guns had found the range.

And through all this confusion, treachery, double dealing, and diabolically planned chaos, the Russian peasant fought stoically, heroically, with every chance against him; fought steadily, blindly, tellingly; fought with rifles and with clubs against heavy artillery and machine guns; fought dogggedly and ungrudingly, though butchered before and stabbed behind; fought unceasingly and uncomplainingly, though supposed friends destroyed his medical stores and food; fought, prayed and died in line of noble duty. overwhelmed by odds, Judas Iscariot led and mercilessly maneuvered by the enemy!

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GIVE BRANTING PLACE IN SWEDISH MINISTRY

Six Liberals Join With Four Socialists; Mr. Eden Is New Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, October 19.—The New Cabinet has taken the oath of allegiance. It is composed of six Liberals and four Socialists, including Mr. Eden as Premier, Mr. Hellner, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Branting, Minister of Finance.

Sinnecker Must Register By Noon

(Continued from Page 1)

Peking Foreign Office finally declines to do this, the local authorities may decide to do it.

Assessor's Judgment

When Assessor Jones had given the judgment, yesterday, Mr. Sinnecker addressed the Court.

"Has this judgment been signed by the full court—that is, the learned Chinese Magistrate and the Assessor?" he asked.

The question was not answered and the defendant then applied for a two weeks' postponement of the judgment in order to give him time to file an application for a rehearing based on different legal grounds. He read a letter received from Mr. Sah Fu-mou, stating that the Chinese Government did not authorise the Municipal Council nor the Senior Consul to manage registration affairs of enemy subjects.

The application for postponement was refused and the defendant again told that he must register within 24 hours.

In rendering the judgment the Assessor said:

"The regulations in respect of which this prosecution is brought have been promulgated by the Chinese Government for the control of enemy subjects throughout the country. To make the regulations effective in areas such as concessions and settlements in which extraterritorial communities exercise by treaty, usage or sufferance, municipal functions, necessarily requires the co-operation of the foreign authorities concerned, but the regulations must have, I think, the force of law in such areas unless they are in some way repugnant to the local constitutions as established in treaties or Land Regulations. They are not a mere measure of useless repression but a very necessary safeguard to the peace and good order of the country; a measure of far less stringency than the government of a country is entitled by International Law to take on the outbreak of war against the persons and property of alien enemies. (Brown v. The United States, 1814: Pitt Cobbett, Cases and Opinions on International Law, 3rd Ed., P. 52) and of which no grant of extraterritorial privileges can deprive the sovereign state.

"The question we have to decide is by whom such regulations should be brought into operation and enforced in an extraterritorial community such as this International Settlement. The contention of the defendant, as far as I could understand his somewhat contradictory arguments, is that this function rests, if it rests with anybody, with the territorial authorities. To test the validity of that contention we have to examine the constitution of the Settlement and to ascertain to what extent there had been a derogation of the territorial sovereignty in favor of the extraterritorial municipal jurisdiction. For this purpose it is not necessary, I think, to go back further than the year 1854, when the influx of Chinese refugees from districts ravaged by the Taiping Rebellion, as well as the natural increase of the foreign population, led to the establishment of a more comprehensive scheme of municipal government under the first international code of Land Regulations promulgated with the sanction of the Chinese authorities.

"The functions to be exercised by the council then created involved the protection of life and property from sources of disquiet and danger within and without the Settlement, and measures necessary for the preservation of health, the organisation of police and the creation and administration of a revenue. The establishment of a police force to protect the community in ordinary times of peace as well as the maintenance of a volunteer corps which had been called into existence during the stormy times of the Taiping Rebellion when the government of the country was unable to afford the protection guaranteed by Treaty, were based upon the principle of self-protection or self-defence which is recognised in international law, as in municipal law, as a justification or excuse for certain forms of extraterritorial action which would otherwise be unlawful. (The case of the Caroline: Pitt Cobbett, p.162).

"These Land Regulations, having been found by subsequent experience to be inadequate to meet the exigencies of the administration of law and order, were superseded in 1869 by the revised regulations at present in force which were issued by the Diplomatic Body with the concurrence of the Chinese Government. (Joint Minute; Hertslet's China Treaties, 3rd Ed., Vol. 2, p.665) Article 1 recites that the boundaries of the land to which these regulations apply are ——, and Article IX it being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the Settlement that some provision should be made for the appointment of an Executive Committee or Council, and for the construction of public works and keeping the same in repair; and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the Settlement generally; establishing a watch or police force therein ...... The whole system of local administration received its latest ratification by the Chinese authorities in a proclamation, issued in 1899 on the occasion of an extension of Settlement limits, which sets forth that all the Land Regulations shall operate in the extension both as they were originally framed and as subsequently added to, and that the entire area (with certain exceptions) of the general Settlement shall be within municipal control. By Land Regulation 1 as then amended, the boundaries of the land to which these Regulations apply are——And they are more particularly defined by boundary stones fixed in position and by plans prepared and signed under the direction of the special deputies of H. E. Liu, Viceroy at Nanking, and of the Shanghai District Magistrate, together with the Chairman of the Municipal Council for the year 1899.

"These regulations and proclamations show, I think, an express abandonment by the Chinese authorities to all claim to the exercise of executive powers within the limits of the Settlement and create a position which has now received the additional sanctions of usage and sufferance and which the present attempt to clothe with executive functions an official who is primarily intended to act as a mere conduit pipe between the territorial authorities and the representatives of the Treaty Powers cannot be allowed to subvert. The only executive authority within this Settlement so far as Chinese residents and persons in similar position, i.e., subjects of non-treaty Powers, are concerned, is the Municipal Council functioning under the control of the Consular Body and having communication with the native authorities only through the Senior Consul, and registration by any other person or body of persons is contrary to a fundamental principle of the constitution of the Settlement.

"Now the treaties between China on the one side and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other have been abrogated by the Chinese Government in accordance with the principle of International Law that treaties conferring an extraterritorial status upon alien enemies can have no subsistence in time of war. Thus in the Turko-Italian war in 1911 Turkey issued a notification that Italian subjects would be no longer entitled to the benefit of the capitulations, which in the circumstances and having regard to the suspension of consular functions appears to have been warrantable at any rate during the continuance of the war. (Pitt Cobbett, Part 11, p.43). As the only executive authority over the subjects of these two Powers, it was the duty of the Council to give immediate effect to the registration regulations; failure to do so might well have exposed the Municipal Authorities to a charge of criminal negligence by the Chinese Government, for it is obvious, I think, that registration at the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, quite apart from its illegality, divorced as it must be from police functions, could have afforded no adequate security for the peace and good order of the Settlement which the Council is bound, by a duty to the Chinese Government as well as to the ratepayers, to preserve. The regulations were officially communicated by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul and transmitted in due course to the Municipal Council, by which body a notification was issued on September 18 appointing the Town Hall as the place of registration. With this notification the defendant has failed to comply.

"We order defendant to register himself in accordance with the terms of Municipal Notification No. 2471 of October 4 within 24 hours."

FEARS AUSTRIA'S RUIN WITHOUT INDEMNITY

Submerged In Ocean Of Debts And Taxes, Says Sommeregger, Economic Expert

Milan, September 22.—"A vast ocean of debts and taxes"—such is the description of Austria's financial position in a remarkable study from the pen of an eminent Austrian economic expert, Professor Sommeregger, in an issue of the Reichspost received here today.

On the optimistic supposition that the war will end by the dawn of the new year, the war debt of the monarchy would stand, he says, at fifty millards of kronen, plus eleven and a half miliards of pre-war debt, plus the expenditure for disarmament, restoration of devastated provinces and renewal of material for railways and navigation, making a round total of seventy milliards.

Austria's war loans, says Professor Sommeregger, cover actual expenses only to the extent of slightly more than 50 yer cent while the obligations she has contracted with Austro-German banking concerns can only be lightened approximately on a basis of interest. At the end of June, 1916, it was officially calculated that 280,000,000 kronen was required for the payment of interest on eleven milliards of banking debts, since which time these debts have undergone a considerable increase. Next December Austria will need another two and one-half milliards to meet interest due, and of this sum all but a quarter of a million has been levied in the shape of fresh taxation.

Professor Sommeregger shows further that the expenditure incurred through the war for increased salaries, rents and pensions amounts to another 200,000,000 kronen. In view, therefore, of the fact that Austria is relatively poorer and her financial burden heavier than other belligerents, and that her prospects of speedy recuperation are anything but brilliant, her normal imperial budget even on the most favorable peace hypothesis will have swollen to the extent of some three millards beyond the pre-war point. The Professor sees no possibility of averting dire ruin except by insisting on a special indemnity for Austria.

Apropos of Professor Sommeregger's declarations, reports have been circulating in important banking circles here that Austria recently sent a sort of ultimatum to Berlin fixing a space of four months as the maximum limit of her power to prolong hostilities.

MONTAGU TO INDIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The Times states that the Minister of Education, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, will represent the India Office in the House of Commons during the absence of Mr. E. S. Montagu, who is proceeding to India. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher will not occupy himself with departmental routine, but will be in close touch with Lord Islington, the Under Secretary for India.

Complete Text Of German Reply To The Pope

(As Transmitted By Chancellor Michaelis To Cardinal Gasparri)

Herr Cardinal: Your Eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of August 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of his Holiness the Pope, in which his Holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world war, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has deigned to acquaint me with your Eminence's letter and to intrust the reply to me.

His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his Holiness's efforts, in a spirit of true impartiality, to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of his Holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that, for the benefit of the entire world, the Papal appeal may meet with success.

The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples, and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from his Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser since taking over the Government has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German Army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the empire or its allies. The German Army should safeguard peace for us, and should peace nevertheless be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration his Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people support his Majesty in his keen desire for peace.

Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions, and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem. The free play of forces in the peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the perfecting of the noblest human possessions. A disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena.

Appreciating the importance of his Holiness's declaration, the Imperial Government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures, which the Government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people, for discussing and answering the questions raised prove how earnestly it desires, in accordance with his Holiness's desires, and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace.

The Imperial Government greets with special sympathy the leading idea of the peace appeal wherein his Holiness clearly expresses the conviction that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right. We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by fortifying its moral strength of right. From this would follow, according to his Holiness's view, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory abritration for international disputes.

We share his Holiness's view that definite rules and a certain safeguard for a simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea, and in the air, as well as for the true freedom of the community and high seas, are the things in treating which—the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations—should find first hopeful expression. The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace-producing effect we together with his Holiness fully recognise.

The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people.

Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, has to rely on peaceful intercourse with her neighbors and with distant countries. No people, therefore, has more reason than the German people to wish that instead of universal hatred and battle, a conciliatory fraternal spirit should prevail between nations.

If the nations are guided by this spirit it will be recognised to their advantage that the important thing is to lay more stress upon what unites them in their relations. They will also succeed in settling individual points of conflict which are still undecided, in such a way that conditions of existence will be created which will be satisfactory to every nation, and thereby a repetition of this great world catastrophe would appear impossible.

Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded which would promote an intellectual rapprochement and a return to the economic prosperity of human society.

This serious and sincere conviction encourages our confidence that our enemies also may see a suitable basis in the ideas submitted by his Holiness for approaching nearer to the preparation of future peace under conditions corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness and to the situation in Europe.

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MONASTIR BOMBARDED TO IMPRESS WILHELM

Many Civilians Killed And Injured And Enormous Damage Otherwise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, October 19.—A heavy Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir, as a result of which many civilians were killed or injured and much damage done, co-incided with a visit by the Kaiser and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria from Sofia and was doubtless intended to impress the former. The Premier of Servia, who was visiting the town, had a narrow escape.

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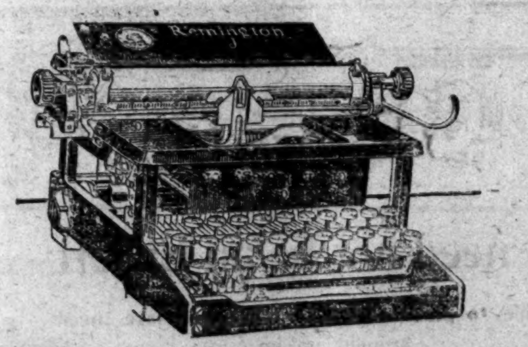

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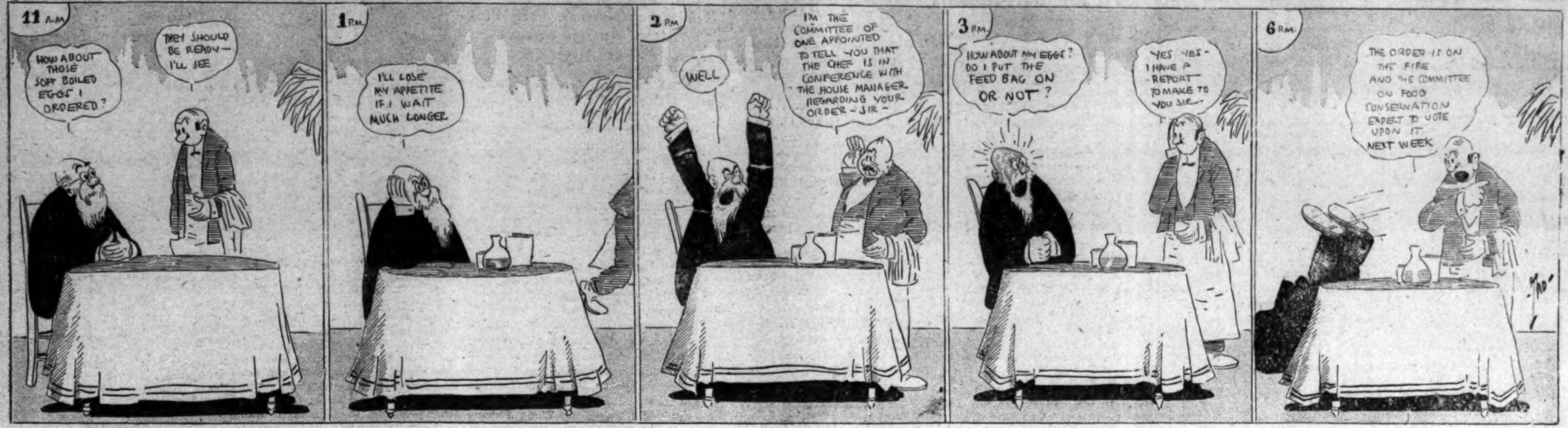
The Committee on Food Conservation Is Now In Session By Tad



Sending Food To Germany's Russian Prisoners

Commissioner Who Went To America In Their Behalf Reminds Us That Many Americans May See The Inside Of Teuton Stockades

By Charles Johnston

(New York Exchange)

I shall be happy to give you all the information I can," Professor Nicholas Borodin responded to a request for facts concerning Russian war prisoners, "the more willingly because information of this kind will soon be of vital use to Americans."

There was a shock in the last phrase—a reminder that the horrors and privations and cruelties of war prisons might shortly be shared by our own American soldiers, the fine young fellows in khaki we have been cheering on Fifth Avenue.

Professor Borodin, who is a member of Ambassador Bakhmeteff's mission, knows the United States well. At the time of the Chicago World's Fair he spent many months here, on special work for the Russian Ministry of Agriculture. He has written a book about this country. In it he says: "Americans are seekers for a better life. . . . This is the type of her people, with all the characteristics that go with it; energy, daring, the power to work hard to conquer a new life."

It was largely the desire to help Russian war prisoners held by the Teutons that brought Professor Borodin to this country with the Bakhmeteff mission. He had already toiled at this task in Russia, in connection with the All-Russian Town Union, and had done much to perfect the machinery of mercy. So he came here with a clear vision of definite needs, with a concrete plan to meet them. Already he has accomplished much; though a great part—a terribly great part, measured in human suffering—still remains undone. In Germany and Austria together are not less than 2,000,000 Russian war prisoners. By great efforts, by urgent appeals, Professor Borodin has provided for the most pressing needs of some 250,000—one-eighth of the whole number. The provision is this, and it would be well for us, with our measureless American self-indulgence, to apply the same measure to ourselves, practically if possible, but at least in imagination; Assured help is now in sight for 250,000, to the extent of—a half pound of ship's biscuit a day! There is, and there ought to be, a shock for us in that simple, dry detail. That is the measure of the fullest success that this eloquent pleader has reached: a half pound of ship's biscuit a day for one-eighth of the total of Russian war prisoners. We should apply this measure to ourselves and to the American troops gathered and soon to be gathered in our training camps; and it should harden our determination to sweep the Teuton despotisms off the earth.

A vital part of the work to help Russian prisoners is being undertaken by the War Council of the American Red Cross Society. The council undertakes to be the purchasing agent for the needed supplies. At between 7 and 8 cents a pound the needed war biscuit will cost between $280,000 and $290,000 a month; if it be necessary to pay full freight on its carriage to Europe, a further sum of $105,000 for tonnage monthly must be added. The council has suggested to Professor Borodin that it might be an advantage to substitute for the war biscuit foods of more condensed form, such as fats, sugar, meats; but it seems likely that the cost of this may be prohibitive. The sum required for the period August, 1917, to April, 1918, is from $3,000,000 to $3,200,000. Through the help of the Russian Embassy at Washington it has been arranged that the greater part of this will be covered from the credits extended to the Russian Government by the United States. In these two ways the United States is already helping the vitally needed work. It is hoped that the Governments of France and Switzerland will be able to provide free transport by rail for supplies as far as Berne, whence they will be sent to German and Austrian prison camps.

The United States Minister to Denmark has certified that the American Legation has thoroughly examined the work of the Russian Red Cross in Copenhagen; that this organisation appears to the American Legation to be competent and able to manage the transmission of large quantities of supplies intended for Russian prisoners; that the Russian Red Cross appears also wisely to control the supplies, and has taken measures as neary perfect as possible to insure the supplies reaching the prisoners. The Danish Red Cross also has a Russian section, which, under Danish regulations, is empowered to transmit to Russian prisoners in Germany not more than 1,000 packages monthly. The Russian Red Coss at Copenhagen has, during the first six months of 1917, fowarded to Russian prisoners in 149 camps in Germany and 36 camps in Austria a large amount of money, 7,000 parcels by train and 12,000 by mail, and also 1,200,000 letters: that is, something over one letter a year to each of the 2,000,000 Russians in Teuton prison camps.

Supplies from Russia have hitherto been sent by two routes: through Denmark, and through Sweden, by way of Malmo and Stralsund, where a sea-going ferry transports trains of cars from Sweden to North Germany. Norway has not been used as a line of transmission, because Norway at no point approaches the German frontier.

The method of distribution in the prison camps is this: There are about 150 prison camps distributed throughout Germany, and about 120 in Austria-Hungary. In each camp a Prisoners Committee is formed, with a physician or a priest at its head; to this committee all supplies are sent, with an itemised receipt form, which is signed and returned by the committee. In this way it is made certain that exactly the supplies sent to each committee are really received and distributed, subject to a very slight deduction for wastage, losses, and thefts, (about two-thirds of 1 per cent.) Professor Borodin says that the supplies sent do, in fact reach their destinations. The German Government, remembering the large numbers of Teutons in Russian and other allied prison camps, is punctilious about this.

So the needs of 250,000—one-eighth of the total number of Russian war prisoners in Teuton prison camps—are provided for, to the extent of a half pound of war biscuit a day! But we should not suppose that these prisoners are simply gathered into pens and there left to suffer chronic semi-starvation. It is asserted that they are conisistently maltreated and terrorised. Professor Borodin has given me ample material to illustrate this, material gathered by Russian official commissions which have interrogated prisoners returned to Russia as hopeless cripples or invalids. But I think the whole method can be best illustrated by a single example, taken from a book just published in England, a copy of which Professor Borodin has lent me—"Sixteen Months in Four German Prisons," by Henry C. Mahoney, (London, Sampson Law, Marston & Co.):

The second victim of this brutal treatment was a Russian Pole, and no man ever deserved it less. . . . The misery endured by this poor wretch is indescribable. In this instance, in order to secure enhanced effect, according to the lights of Major Bach, the prisoner was forced to stand on tiptoe against the post, while the upper rope was passed around his neck. This rope was left somewhat loose, and, as nearly as I can describe, was looped in the form of a double knot. Being on tiptoe the hapless wretch was speedily transferred, by his toss giving way, to a hanging position. His head fell forward, as he gradually lapsed into unconsciousness, until it pressed against the restraining slipknot. The consequence was that he suffered the agonies of slow strangulation in addition to the scaring of his hands and ankles, while the weight of his body dragged his neck more tightly than otherwise would have been the case against the upper rope. His face presented a terrifying aspect, being quite blue, from his inability to breathe, except with the greatest difficulty. His mouth was wide open and his tongue, which protruded, was exceedingly swollen. His eyes were half out of their sockets. But he had to serve the sentence of four hours, and although he became unconscious time after time and had to be released, water always brought him to his senses to undergo a further spell upon the fiendish rack until the sentence had been well and truly served. . . .

"In the eighties, when the harvest was very poor in Russia and some districts suffered terribly from famine, our transatlantic friends came forward with generous help, organised relief funds, and sent ships with flour direct to Russian ports," said Professor Borodin. "The Russians gratefully remember this assistance and are convinced that if Americans were aware of the fact that two millions of Russian war prisoners are actually dying of starvation they would promptly and generously answer our appeal for help. The transportation of bread from Russia to Germany is extremely difficult and inadequate. The war prisoners do not get enough bread, and the need of it among them is so great and so acute that malnutrition causes exhaustion and epidemics en masse, resulting in tuberculosis.

"Committees in Russia and in other neutral countries are trying to assist, but their help is wholly incommensurate to the great need, partly owing to the reason that it is impossible to obtain in sufficient quantities inexpensive bread—namely, ship's biscuit—convenient for transportation to the prisoners' camps."

The American Red Cross announced last week its organisation of a branch, with headquarters in Switzerland, to arrange for shipment of food and clothing to about one hundred American sailors and civilians now imprisoned in Germany. It is proposed, of course, to broaden this work for the benefit of Americans who may hereafter become prisoners of war.

A recent cable message from Paris told of a French soldier just back from a German camp, who was far gone in tuberculosis and who reported great suffering among prisoners due to undernourishing and poor food. British, Canadian, and Australian prisoners in Germany as well as the Russians and French depend largely for sustenance on food shipped to them through Switzerland.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Sakaki, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fuha, Mrs. U. Toda, Messrs. Shu, U. Yamasaki, T. Tomiyama, S. Miwa, T. Murakami, H. Kamiya, T. Mie, M. Kobayashi, G. Ito, T. Okabe, S. Kodaira, T. Hayashi, C. Sukie, S. Tanaka, F. Shigemori, K. Takei, T. Yoshikawa, H. Nohara, A. Ariyoshi, C. Makino, T. Nakahara, S. Shimohara, Nakayama, H. Komatsu, R. Katagiri, G. Sugamura, H. Muroshita and T. Ohara, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tourner and child.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankaw for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankaw for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Fine weather in our regions. Rain at Hongkong, in Formosa, and in the Philippines. The northerly winds have reached the Southern districts, where the thermometers have considerably fallen. The anticyclone has shifted towards Eastern China and the Yellow Sea. Barometeric fall in the Western and Northern districts.

22.—Overcast, misty but still rather fine weather. Light N.N.E. breezes. Barometer falling.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

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OF BEAUTIFUL TEETH
In every occupation diseased, irregular teeth and filthy mouths are a handicap, besides being unsanitary and offensive. On the other hand, sound, regular teeth are at once prepossessing and wholesome. They are a positive necessity in many occupations and a certain asset in every occupation. They also indicate a certain measure of self respect as well as carefulness and thoroughness, for persons who are careful and thorough enough to keep clean teeth are very apt to be careful and thorough in their work.
A fresh complexion, untainted breath, clear enunciation—direct results of clean, sound teeth—are the factors that largely make up the personality that attracts friends, secures and holds your position in both business and social circles, aids you in rendering effective service, pleases the customer and "sells the goods;" whereas nothing is so likely to make you feel dissatisfied with yourself and irritable to others as tooth trouble.
If you have that self respect which I am sure you have, come to me and I'll set your teeth in "apple-pie" order, in fact your mouth after my treatment will be BEAUTIFUL. Beautiful face, beautiful mouth and beautiful teeth are a combination hard to beat, and may be obtained after treatment by Dr. C. Cameron.
Don't delay. Call immediately at
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205 Sa
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref } Indo-China Def }	Tls. 100
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	26s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$117½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 77½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72½
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 82½
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.35 Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ B
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$82 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7¼ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14¼ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls.3½ Sa.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1¼ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls 2¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19½
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 S.
Karan	Tls. 11¾ B
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 8 Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 2¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.55 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 19 B.
Ulbori	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 81 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 192½ B.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 22, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 91⅓=Tls.	1.09
@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.50
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.3875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	285
Bar Silver	44⅝
Copper Cash per tael	1791
Buying rate @ 3/9½=Tls.	5.27
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$7.25
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476⅝
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/9½
London	Demand	3/9⅝
India (nominal)	T.T.	266
Paris	T.T.	523
Paris	Demand	524
New York	T.T.	90½
New York	Demand	90⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	69½
Japan	T.T.	57½
Batavia	T.T.	210½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	545
New York	4 m-s.	94⅝

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls.	4.30 @ 4/2½		£2
"	1 @ 575 =	Francs	6.41
"	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.23
"	0.91 @ 99½	Geld	$1
"	1 @ 51½	Yen	2.16
"	1 @ 15	Rubees	3.49
"	1 @ 656†	Roubles	7.31
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 22, 1917.

Official

Yangtsze Ins. $205.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 114.00
Telephones Tls. 81.00
Bukits Tls. 3.50
Dominions Tls. 10.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 8.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.95

Unofficial

Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1914 @ Tls. 87.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 22, 1917.

Unofficial

S'hai Land Invest. 6% debs. @ Tls. 87.00 cash
Consolidated @ Tls. 2.90 cash
S'hai Cottons @ Tls. 114.00 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅝d. No demand, dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct. 18:—

Bar Silver Spot: 47⅞d. Flat.

London, October 20.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅝d. Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct. 19:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅞d. No demand, dull.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Separate Peace Idea Was Never Presented To French Ministry

Allies' Power, When Co-ordinated, Will Be Crushing Asserts Premier Painleve

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 19.—An important debate occurred in the French Chamber, on an interpellation moved by a Republican Deputy and supported by a Socialist, criticising the general policy of the Government at home and abroad.

In reply, the Premier, M. Painleve, dwelt on the difficulties, especially in connection with supply and transport and the strikes that had suddenly confronted the Government. He reiterated the war-aims of France, emphasising the resolution of the Government to prosecute the war, whatever the outcome of the battles, until Alsace-Lorraine had been restored.

He referred to his recent visit to London, said that the unity between Great Britain and France has never been closer and plans were considered in their details as if not two but one army was concerned. He reminded the Chamber that Mr. Lloyd George, for the first time, had officially declared that Great Britain would stand beside France till Alsace-Lorraine has been restored. These facts showed that, in national defence, the Government has done its duty.

M. Painleve concluded by declaring that the idea of a separate peace had never presented itself to the Government. He believed that the power of the Allies, when wholly co-ordinated, would be crushing.

The Chamber of Deputies supported the Government by 368 votes to 95.

The debate was less heated than expected. None of the leaders of the Opposition spoke. M. Painleve showed firmness and adroitness and strengthened his position as Minister of War, but, notwithstanding the largeness of the Government majority, the newspapers appear to expect a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

London, October 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times states that, if the Premier, M. Painleve, is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Barthou may be Prime Minister, with M. Painleve as Minister of War.

TIENTSIN RECLAMATION

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 20.—The engineers specially despatched by the Japanese Government to assist in rescuing Tientsin from the floods, including Messrs. Okino and Harada, will arrive in Peking tomorrow, preparatory to proceeding to Tientsin to carry out the work. It is hoped that the dyke round the Tientsin Concession will be completed by the 31st.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 20.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. value.
January to March: 2s. 9¾d. value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Oct. 19:—
Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 9¾d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

SILK MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—Today's silk prices were:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Silk Price of Blue Elephant	22	0	to	22	6
Silk Price of Gold Kiling	19	0	to	19	6

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Oct. 19.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	125	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	20	10	0
	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	249	2	6
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	248	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Oct. 19.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£ 56¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	42⅝d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4⁹⁄₁₆%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	32.80d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.55d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans	21.02d.
Plantation October	2s. 8d. Buyers.
Hornsby's 8¼ lb. Shirtings	18s. 7½d.
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings	24s. 10d.
Taylor's 40s. Yarn	29¼d.

Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

Mirovitch and Piastro

For their second concert tomorrow night, Mr. A. Mirovitch and Mr. M. Piastro, who charmed a large audience in their piano-violin duet Saturday night, will play the following program at the Lyceum Theater.

Part I.

1. Sonate C-Minor ..... Beethoven
   A. Mirovitch and M. Piastro.
2. Concerto D-Major .... Paganini-Wilhelmj
   M. Piastro.
3. (a.) Three Etudes E-Major, G-Flat Major, C-Minor
   (b.) Fantasie F-Minor — Chopin

Part II.

4. (a.) Walter's Prize Song — Wagner-Wilhelmj
   (b.) Tarantelle .... Auer
   M. Piastro.
5. (a.) Barcarolle
   (b.) Valse Caprice — Rubinstein
   A. Mirovitch

Supplies Needed Too For Relief Work

(Continued from Page 1)

which can be made by volunteer workers."

"Mr. Ruffin has also received a price list of materials bought wholesale by the Red Cross and supplied at cost.

"By comparing these with the prices of certain materials obtainable here, it is found that the latter are as cheap or cheaper and since all transportation has been given free, there can be no question as to the advisability of sending these supplies, so long as they are needed.

"The price of wool also, in America is found to be higher than the English wool to be had here, for knitting supplies, and there are many willing hands ready to make it into the needed comforts, for men at the front, at sea and in the flying corps.

"Already a considerable quantity has been made by women of Shanghai and at resorts during last summer and it is proposed, now that we have directions, to made a shipment at the earliest possible date.

"The strongest argument in favor of sending supplies, however, is that American women in China feel that it is their right as well as their privilege to assist so far as possible.

"However, they cannot carry on the work without funds, and do not care to take the responsibility unless a sufficient sum is guaranteed to insure a creditable result.

"It is hoped, therefore, that all who are in favor of making or sending such supplies as the Red Cross designates, will come forward with voluntary subscriptions, to encourage the women who are giving voluntary service."

The following ladies with their helpers have been appointed to take charge of the work rooms of the American War Relief Association of China:—

On Mondays—Mrs. W. H. Lunt. Helpers—Mrs. J. N. Alexander, Mrs. J. Macbeth, Mrs. A. B. Page, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Trevor Thomas.

On Tuesdays—Mrs. W. I. Eisler. Helpers—Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mrs. L. Everett, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mrs. W. C. Sprague.

On Wednesdays—Mrs. A. H. Swan. Helpers—Mrs. G. F. Ashley, Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mrs. L. S. Boyton, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mrs. J. C. McCracken.

On Thursdays—Mrs. J. W. Gallagher. Helpers—Mrs. H. H. Arnhold, Mrs. T. F. Cobbs, Mrs. A. Hykes, Mrs. J. H. Ruffin, Mrs. P. F. Wisner.

On Fridays—Mrs. J. H. McMichael. Helpers—Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mrs. G. R. Coleman, Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. H. Neale.

On Saturday mornings—Mrs. Frederick Sites. Helpers—Mrs. J. J. Barkley, Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Mrs. V. Hoffman, Miss Jansen, Mrs. J. H. McWilliams.

The following additional officers and committees are named:

Miss Alice Allen—Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

Women's Exchange—Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mrs. A. Massey, Mrs. W. A. Reed.

Knitted supplies and giving out work—Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. J. Overton, Mrs. Carl Seitz.

Charge of work at St. John's College—Mrs. H. P. Sailor.

Packing—Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb.

Shipping—Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mrs. J. H. Ruffin.

Purchasing—Mrs. F A. Fairchild.

Supplies to outports—Mrs. G. E. Tucker.

Press—Mrs. C. D. Magrath.

'Red Cross Reading Circle'

A group of American women in Hongkew met on Friday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Arthur Rugh, 154 Dixwell Road, and took measures to organise a Red Cross Reading Circle.

It will meet this week on Thursday afternoon from three or six with Mrs. S. E. Hening, No. 126 Dixwell Road. War news will be read aloud and discussed while nimble fingers turn our bandages, sweaters, etc. for the soldiers. No tea will be served.

Every American woman in Hongkew is invited to join the group and "do her bit."

THREE MORE TUCHUNS ASK CABINET CHANGE

Kiangsu Governor, Feng Protege, Reported To Have Joined Movement

The Tuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh have joined Lu Yung-ting in his demands on Peking, the most important of which are the re-organisation of the Cabinet and the removal of Fu Liang-tso, according to a telegram received last night. If the fact that the Kiangsu Governor, Li Shun, actually has joined in the telegram, it means that President Feng Kuo-chang has arrayed himself against Premier Tuan, for Li Shun is a protege of Feng and is known to be acting in concert with him.

The re-organisation of the present Cabinet, the transfer of Tuchun Fu Liang-tso from his present post in Hunan, the effecting of an armstice in Hunan and the re-organisation of Ni Shih-chung's troops are four demands made on Peking by Tuchuns Li Shun of Kiangsu, Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi and Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh. The message, although it does not take the form of an endorsement to the demands presented by the southern leaders, contains similar views over the civil conflict in the country.

The demands of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Tuchuns, however and the seceded Navy have been rejected by the President. In a reply Sunday, President Feng is said to have expressed great surprise at the unreasonable requests and disproved the allegation of the southerners that Tuan Chi-jui was instrumental in bringing about the military conferences and the riotous demonstration before the Lower House in Peking. He used the most strong terms and told the south to wait for the decision of these vital points by the Legislature-to-be.

Following the Cabinet meeting this morning, a Mandate is expected to be promulgated, dismissing Tuchun Tang Chi-yao from office and depriving him of all the honors and medals bestowed upon him by the Peking government. Generals Lo Pei-kin, Wang Yoh-chen, Yu En-yang, Koo Ping-chen and Chao Yu-sing, commanding Yunnanese troops in Szechuen, will also be dismissed.

A Mandate also is expected appointing Acting Tuchun Chow Tah-kan of Szechuen commander-in-chief of the punitive expedition to Yunnan with General Liu Tsun-hou as his assistant. It is not expected that Liu will accept this post, as he had already refused to accept the post offered him as commander-in-chief of South Szechuen.

The fighting in Hunan has been temporarily suspended as both sides are waiting for re-inforcement. Severe fighting in Szechuen is reported.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. D. C. Dick Is New President; Nov. 30 To Be Observed As Last Year

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held last evening in the Town Hall. Mr. Gavin Wallace, retiring president, was in the chair and the majority of the officers and committee as well as a number of the members were in attendance.

Mr. Wallace spoke briefly of the Society's activities during the past year. The membership had been well kept up, considering the times, he said. There were 78 enrollments during the year, as against 66 removed from the rolls on account of death or departure from the city. Speaking of the number of members who have gone to the war, Mr. Wallace said that it was proposed to form a roll of honor for the men who have given their lives in the conflict. Regret was expressed for the loss of these members and for the Society's treasurer, Mr. H. B. Stewart.

Officers and committee elected for the coming year are: President, Mr. D. C. Dick; Vice-President, Mr. G. L. Campbell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. W. Porter; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Macphail; Members of the Committee, Messrs. M. B. Anderson, C. M. Bain, D. MacDonald, G. M. Young, D. McColl, D. Macgregor, John Prentice, C. H. Rutherford, E. M. Ross, A. G. Stephen, J. W. C. Bonnar and Dr. H. Couper Patrick. Mr. E. F. Mackay, retiring from the committee, was replaced by Mr. Young and the addition of Mr. Bonnar was proposed by Mr. MacDonald and unanimously approved.

It was unanimously decided that the annual celebration on Nov. 30 be observed simply, as it was last year, by requesting subscriptions to the Scottish Red Cross Fund, a practise which had shown growing success every year since the war began. A letter from the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was read telling of the success obtained there by a "Heather Day," when badges, favors and the like were sold for the benefit of the war fund, but it was decided that such a program would not meet like success in a community like Shanghai.

The annual Bursary fund of $200 was unanimously voted to continue.

Mr. C. M. Bain spoke to the meeting regarding the Shanghai Scottish, asking their hearty support of the unit and inviting the members to call at his concern's godown any Tuesday or Friday afternoon between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m. and hear the Scottish pipers practising a program of stirring national tunes.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring President.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Our naval aircraft, on Friday night, dropped large quantities of explosives on Bruges Docks and Engel aerodrome. A fire broke out at the latter place. All our machines returned.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Miffret, Rev. G. A. Clayton, Messrs. Richards, and Clarke.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. B. Stoglund, and C. H. Tricker.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Messrs. Lafarest, and Jackson and child.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Messrs. E. W. Bawkhon, K. H. Wood, and J. Ramsdale.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mrs. Siberscain, Messrs. H. Finkelstein, M. Teplitsky, A. P. Simaes, Olirer Lee, and R. Masaki. From Tsingtao:—Mrs. H. Oshea, Messrs. C. A. H. Westerburger, F. Hohuke, and T. Hikita.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mrs. K. M. Perrin, Miss F. K. Perrin, Messrs. C. M. Perrin, G. L. Wilson, and Von Mullen.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and son, Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Gurpukit and son, Miss Clarke, and Mr. Williams.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Messrs. R. Kawana, T. Kan, F. Koda, M. Chinno, K. Okuno, J. Hayashi, and B. Bariaku, Miss E. Mpherson, Miss J. Gunter, Mrs. B. M. Bland, Mr. G. Cushine, Mrs. R. B. Uiehols, Messrs. A. H. Heruzren and J. W. Boeseken, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Nemuzu and children, Messrs. W. W. Campbel, H. Quelch, G. Hooper, E. Carroll, R. W. Davis, J. Tomlinson, A. B. Moulder, and R. R. Uiehols, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, and child. Miss I. Remedios, Miss C. Remedios, Mr. J. Wits.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 16, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	25-35
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	15-18
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	18-20
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-14
Appricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Coconauts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	"	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	16-20
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-4
Celery	per bunch	3-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	20-24
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	12-14
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 20-50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	"	$1.95

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 3.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).		1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	8.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30

Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 / 10.45	2.00 / 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	8.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00 / 11.00	
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	9.00 / 11.00	
Haimenting ar Miaochea	7.00 / 10.45	5.00 / 2.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanl wei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00	
Tachang	7.00 / 11.00	

Courier.

Kiangnan Arsenal... 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao... 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha ..... 7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.

Foot Boat.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U8
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B V??
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3479	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Oct 15	Kobe	Bearinnes	307	Br.	G. L. & Co.	PWE
Oct 21		Banh liong		Dut.	A. P. Co.	A.P.C.U.Co.
Aug 8	Hongkong	China†	3885	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YTPL
Oct 20	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	U8
Oct 21	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2371	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 2	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa & Co	
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	am.		ODW
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
Oct 21	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	
Oct 21	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	U8
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	U8
Oct 20	Japan	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	HYPW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
Oct 19	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 1/2
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Oct 17	N Saddle Island	Sakigake maru	88	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	8 p
Oct 20	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 21	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Oct 21		Selandia	4964	Dan.		
Oct 21	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 2	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	YKDW
Oct 18	Japan	Urega maru	1289	Jap.	M.B.K.	USB
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 13	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K	KND
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K. M. A.	CNBW
Oct 20	Japan	Yemashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchanges business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000

$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dalren	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ....H.$1,271,500
Reserve Fund ....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

S. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community........ 2,312,500.00

$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 300,000.00
Reserve ....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00

U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de Macoris
Colon	Medellin	
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Mauritius)	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager

7 Nanking Road.

9783

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ....Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
W. B. KAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Res.
Today							
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe..	Sakaki maru		..	.	..	014.30	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30	7.00				8.10
Newchwang	Wenchow	13.30			..		13.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	21..			13.30	17.00	21.10
Europe via Siberia (Express)	† Via Pukow		7..				..
River Ports	Suiwo	21.00			.		21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	13.00		..	..	..	12.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fungchow	3.30	13.30	.	..		13.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..		..	17.00	..	..	..	.
Chefoo			13.3.		..		3.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Taishun	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang ..	Toonan	21.00		.		..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		.	17.00				.
Hankow ..			17.00				..
Ningpo	Kiangteen		15.00		.	.	.
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Pukow	A21.00			18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong ..		.	17.00			..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00			16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan			17.00				..
River Ports..	Ngankin	21.00			.	..	21.00
River Ports..	Kiangyung	21.00					21.00
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	18.00	.	..	..	.	17.00
Thursday, Oct. 25.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	18..				..	17.00
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	† Via Pukow		7.00	..	..		17(24)
River Ports..	Kianghsin	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama m	15.00			.	..	14.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe	Yokohama m.	15.00		..	..	..	14.30
Friday, Oct. 26.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		.	14.00		..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		16.3.		.	..	..	16.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	17.00		..		17.00
Monday, Oct. 29.							
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	A21.30	..	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight New Programme

BY

The Collier Girls

AND

Two New Episodes the 15th & 16th

of the most elaborate of all picture plays

"Gloria's Romance"

A photoplay of unusually high standard, featuring

Miss BILLIE BURKE

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

"Madame Butterfly"

WITH

MARY PICKFORD

ON

Friday, Oct. 26th

LYCEUM THEATRE

Wednesday, October 24,

at 9.15 p.m.

SECOND

Grand Concert

by the two great Russian Artists

A. MIROVITCH

AND

M. PIASTRO

The last concert will take place on Saturday, October 27th.

Prices: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
Booking at Moutrie's

TONIGHT
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

DEAUT

of the celebrated Spanish artists

"THE MIGNONS"

PRESENTING

The duet mignons, real Argentine tango, gypsy dances, original Spanish dances, imitation of celebrated composers, Scotch dances, transformations.

Showing also one of the best *Paramount Pictures*

"THE CLOWN"

In Five Parts

VICTOR MOORE

Always A Number One Show At The

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

TONIGHT TONIGHT
at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.)
"A SURE CURE FOR THE BLUES"

MARIANI AND COMPANY

Presenting

The Sensational and Eccentric Dance "THE APACHES OF PARIS"

The Funniest Comedies "LES ENFANTS TERIBLE"

and

"AMERICAN BAR"

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Showing

Episodes 12th and 13th, in 4 Parts Of The Serial Masterpiece

"The Crimson Stain Mystery"

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kamo Maru	Oct. 30
From San Francisco	
China	Nov. 6
Ecuador	Nov. 17
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Nov. 3
From Seattle	
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 21

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 28	"	San Francisco	Pangan	Sia.	E. A. Co.
" 29	"	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Nov 10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P M S.S.Co.
" 13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 19	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 23	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.3*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 27	..	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 1	..	Nagasaki & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 1	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 3	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 7	..	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21		London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
23	4.0	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
" 24	D.L.	S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 25	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 9	.	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 23	10.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	2.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	3.00	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	3.00	W.h.w Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	P.M.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
26	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 26	8.3	*Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 27	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
30	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 23	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	H. O. S. S. Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*P.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
21	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
21	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
" 22	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 22	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 22	Hankow	Ngankin	1711	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 22	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 21	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	Ningpo	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.
" 21	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	do	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 22	Japan	Jinju maru	1176	Jap.	K.M.A.
" 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	215	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Sept. 24	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
6 P	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	
Int. WD	Apr. 20	Cruise	Waren	Am g-b.	..	..	..	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, October 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh. will leave the French Bund on Sunday, October 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 9, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passape, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.SN. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Nov. 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ——— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.
The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 2, 1918

SAILING FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Jan. 12, 1918
S.S. "Ecuador"	Feb. 9, 1918

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 4, Nov. 7
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 2, Nov. 5

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	$546.12	St. Louis	$689.57
Seattle	557.21	Toronto	724.62
Portland	574.13	Buffalo	729.47
San Francisco	629.33	Montreal	750.28
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	753.05
Chicago	697.30	New York	750.28

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai v'a Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU ...... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 29 1917
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Nov. 26 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
NOV. 6, JAN. 17, MAR. 31,
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	——	Oct. 25

FOR HONGKONG.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Oct. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Oct. 25
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 12

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	——	Oct. 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 1

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2030	825	300	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	72.
2350	1117	640	84	dep	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1133	650	. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1613
735	1146	—		arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2031	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220		:		—	:	8.
800	2041	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1813
1033	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1313	043	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1544	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1033
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2339	810
9.	:	—	420		:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1150	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1653	1133	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line				Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	.	.	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	.	.	1410	. .
2300	1433	.	.	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	.	.	1415	630
700	2130	.	.	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	.	.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsaochuang d.	703	1302	1953

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
s — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Business and Official Notices

TO TEACHERS

For details of Art Prize Competition for Middle and Primary Schools see the Educational Directory of China, 1917, price $3, on sale at Ed. Evans & Sons, The Mission Book Co., Commercial Press, Kelly & Walsh. $90 in prizes can be won.

15578

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 20th October, 1917.

15560

HSIN SHUN PAO, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Shih Tsze-pei has been appointed Managing-Director of the above Company.

By order of the Board.
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15565

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th October, 1917, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1917, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to the 25th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15459

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

The North China Insurance Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15510

Do you want to MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

EMBROIDERIES

The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 21st day of October, 1917, my business connections with the Burlington Hotel, Shanghai, and its proprietor, Mr. Liu Men Tzor, cease.

HUGO REISS.

15567

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of German and Austrian Subjects registration offices have now been established outside the Settlement limits. Commencing from October all German and Austrian subjects residing outside the Settlement limits should within the prescribed periods either register themselves at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Second District of the City (No. 2097 Chaochow Road, outside west gate) or at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Fifth District (No. 25, Pao Shan Road).

Henceforth all male adults must register twice a month between the 14th to the 15th and the 29th to the 30th inclusive, and all female adults and children, whether residing within or outside the Settlement limits, must register at the respective Branch Investigation Offices once every three months between the 25th and the 27th day of the third month.

The above Registration Offices are open from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. each day.

All Germans and Austrians must conform to the above without fail.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Investigation Head Office.

15566

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.
Apply to
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Steamers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only. References required from applicants.
Apply to
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, New York and any Overland Common Points.
Apply to
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.
A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.
4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.
For particulars apply to
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

PROF. MONTES'
Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO
MAXIXE BRASILIENNE, and all the latest dances

Special classes for children and adults. For full particulars, apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

15393 O28.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15515

D. Negris Co.
General Tobacconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities

You will like them
Samples Free

15080

MLLE. SPIESS

Marcel Waving, Hair Dressing (any style), switches and transformations made to order.

Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen

Scalp and face massage

Terms Moderate
OFFICE 58
2nd Floor Astor House

15473

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES
NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,
Flat No. 4.
Ladies' blouses and lingerie,
Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES
No. 20, Nanking Road.

15520

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.
FIRE AND MARINE

Incorporated Under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong

PROSPECTUS

Capital—Shanghai Taels 1,000,000
Divided Into 50,000 Shares Of Taels 20.00 Each

PROPOSED issue of 30,000 shares which are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—
Tls. 10.00 on application.
Tls. 10.00 on or before Wednesday, January 23, 1918.

The subscription list will open on Saturday, the 1st day of September and close on or before Wednesday, 24th day of October, 1917.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 20,000 shares. This number has already been underwritten by eleven Underwriters. Not more than 5,000 shares have been underwritten by any one Underwriter, and no underwriting commission of any kind is payable.

DIRECTORS:
H. E. ARNHOLD, Esq., of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold. Shanghai, Merchant.
E. T. BYRNE, Esq., of Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co. „ „
J. HAROLD DOLLAR, Esq., of Messrs. The Robert Dollars, Co., „ „
EDWARD I. EZRA, Esq., of Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co., „ „
V. MEYER, Esq., of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., „ „

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. G. H. & N. THOMSON.

GENERAL MANAGER:
W. S. JACKSON, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (Temporary):
No. 1, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

SECRETARY:
H. H. READ, Esq. (Pro tem)
No. 4 Avenue Edward VII.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obained at the temporary office of the Company, or from the Secretary and at any of the local Allied Banks.

14989

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	16.55	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.3[illegible]	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.[illegible]0
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	4.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.26	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	T.P.R	S.15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING........dep	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
TIENTSIN ......arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
CENTRAL.......dep.	..	..	..	..	T.P.R	S.12.00	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	13.00	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	[illegible]	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG . dep.	..	..	9.00	[illegible]	13.20	14.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ... dep.	..	..	9.56	10.5[illegible]	14.12	18.41	19.[illegible]8	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.31	12.19	15.03	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.[illegible]4	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.1[illegible]	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.4[illegible]	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.53	18.45	20.30	22.45

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	[illegible]	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	[illegible]	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	[illegible]	8.10	10.4[illegible]	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.........	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.......	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan..................	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	....
Hangchow........	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou...................	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.1[illegible]	5.30
Hangchow.................	dep.	....	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.0[illegible]	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	...	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	...	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.[illegible]0
Kashing	dep.	...	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.........	*dep*	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South...........	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	...
Lunghwa Junction.........	dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei	dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North	arr	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.5[illegible]	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.[illegible]2	18.07	19.27
Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.4[illegible]

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Autumn Regatta AT HENLI

October 27th and 28th

PROGRAMME

Saturday, October 27th

P.M.
3.00 Junior Sculls
3.30 International Fours
4.00 Hurry Scurry Race
4.30 Griffins' Pairs
5.00 Club Fours
5.15 Light Motor Boat Race

Sunday, October 28th.

A.M.
8.30 Preliminary Runs for Motor Boats.
10.30 "Crab Race" for Canoes
10.45 International Pairs
11.15 Motor Boat Race for Cruisers
12.00 Noon Mixed Races
P.M.
2.00 Sampan Polo
3.30 International Eghts
4.00 Motor Boat Race for High Powered Boats
5.00 Presentation of Prizes.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Saturday and Sunday.

Leave Shanghai:
A.M.: 9.10, 9.40.
P.M.: 12.45, 3.25, 4.55.
Arrive Henli:
A.M.: 10.20, 11.10.
P.M.: 1.58, 4.54, 6.12.
Leave Henli:
A.M.: 5.57, 9.00, 10.38.
P.M.: 1.12, 4.00, 5.52.
Arrive Shanghai:
A.M.: 7.00, 10.15.
P.M.: 12.15, 2.20, 5.30, 6.58.

MONDAY.

Leave Henli .... 5.54 a.m.
Arrive Shanghai .... 7.00 a.m.

RETURN FARES $3.00
SAILORS and BOY SCOUTS... $0.60

COMPETITORS ONLY:—May obtain their tickets (special fares) at the Club House and/or from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of each train on Saturday and the Two First Trains on Sunday Morning.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made whereby Sleeping and Dining Cars will be stationed at Henli during the week-end of the Regatta.

SLEEPING BERTHS:—For ladies and gentleman may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

MEALS:—Will be served on Dining Coach on Railway Siding.

HOUSEBOAT OWNERS desiring mooring berths at Henli during the Regatta are requested to make early applications to the undersigned.

By Order of the Committee,
C. V. JENSEN,
Hon. Sec. Treasurer,
c/o Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
15592

NOTICE

WE, THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY, a Corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, and having a place of business in the village of Solvay, County of Onondaga, State of New York, aforesaid, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following Trade Mark has been duly filed at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai in the Republic of China, and also duly filed at the Branch Office of the Bureau for Registration of Trade Marks in the Chinese Custom House at Shanghai aforesaid, thus protecting it from infringement WE ALSO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that legal proceedings will be taken against any person or persons, company, or corporation infringing this Trade Mark.

The Trade Mark consists of the representation of an anchor having the letter "S" intertwined about the shank thereof

The class of merchandise to which the trade-mark is appropriated is Class 6, Chemicals, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical preparations, and the particular description of goods comprised in said class upon which said trade-mark is used is soda ash, crystals of soda, caustic sida, monohydrate crystals and calcium chlorid.

The trade-mark is usually displayed on the packages containing the goods by being stencilled thereon or by placing thereon a metal plate in which the trade-mark is embossed, or a printed label on which the same is shown.

Shanghai, the 18th day of October, 1917.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY,
by their Attorney
HAROLD BROWETT.
2616

NOTICE

The undersigned has today taken charge of the Eden Dispensary. All communications concerning same please address.

DR. JAMES YUKING,
F129 Bubbling Well Rd.
October 8th, 1917. 15557.23.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, October 25th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

MRS. F. AYSCOUGH,
on
"CASUAL NOTES ON CHINESE POPULAR SUPERSTITION."

The Meeting is Open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
15599

NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to notify that Mr. T. CHOW has been appointed MANAGER of their BRANCH OFFICE at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD and not as AGENT, as formerly published in The China Press and Shanghai Mercury from 5th October, 1917, to 12th October, 1917.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to the above Manager.

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
Changsha, Hunan.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this day been appointed MANAGER of the BRANCH OFFICE of WAH CHANG MINING and SMELTING CO., LTD., at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to me at the above address.

T. CHOW
Manager of the Shanghai office of
Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
15589

THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn the agency of the above hotel from Mr. Hugo Reiss and revoked my Power of Attorney to him dated the 21st of October, 1912. Dated the 21st day of October, 1917.

LIU MEN TSOR,
Proprietor.
15587

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantungchow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.
15590

PLEASE NOTE ! ! !

Today and Tomorrow
are the last
TWO DAYS
of
Hill's Bazaar
where you have the opportunity to purchase New Winter Outfitting Goods at less than Market Prices
HILL'S BAZAAR
119 Szechuen Road.

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
15338

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey ?
THE WHISKEY OF QUALITY
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Shanghai Co-Operative Society, Limited

OUR DAY
will shortly be
MOVING DAY

owing to the rapidly expanding character of our business necessitating removal into more commodious premises *next door*. Operations will commence tomorrow, although business will be carried on as usual.

Note the new address—1295 Broadway, where application forms for membership and full particulars may be obtained.
15601

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639
15492.

High-class Provisions
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.
FRESH SAMLI
$1.50 per lb.
FRESH HERRINGS
25 cents each
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639.

THERE are those whose willpower is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

not over $40

PROTECTOGRAPHS
Writing up to $1,000 at $20, up to $2,000 at $40
Tel. 4778
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

A Word To The Wise !
In these days of rising costs and soaring prices a real
Giving-Up-Business Sale
is an opportunity you will not want to miss.
Visit CANTOROVITCH'S at once and get the best bargains
103 BROADWAY

WAR FAIR

Town Hall, October 26 and 27
3.30 to 7 p.m.; 9 p.m. till midnight.

GOLF COMPETITION
GOLFERS!
Real Golf Balls. Real Golf Clubs.
Everything from a full drive to short mashie shots.

BOGEY COMPETITION
Collection of War Souvenirs.
Many interesting mementos of the Great War.

Model 75 mm. gun.
Fish Pond.
Aunt Sally. Chutes. Little Miss Muffet.
Children's Amusements

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT

A Variety Entertainment including an Exhibition of

Local Cinematograph Films

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Upon Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the GROSS INCOME from the performances will be devoted to the BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK ASSOCIATION and FRENCH WAR CHARITIES respectively.

WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.
15580

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946
In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 15268

TO LET: Central, near Bund, a small cosy room, well-furnished and with private bathroom attached, good board and attendance. Moderate terms. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
15593

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. $65.00 per month. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
15591 O.27.

CENTRAL. Vacant, comfortably furnished south room, bathroom, geyser and shower attached. Quiet and convenient. Moderate terms. Apply Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
15581 O.23.

A SMALL nicely furnished room, one minute from the Bund. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.
15569 O.21.

TO LET: In a neutral family near the New Park, a furnished flat of two rooms, or singly with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
15570 O.23.

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.
15546 O.25.

TO LET, with board, furnished room, bathroom and verandah attached. Plain but excellent cooking. Please apply 31 Carter Road.
15529 O.23.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET: one large and one small room, rent $35 per month, water, electric light and taxes included. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
15595 O.30.

EDUCATIONAL

COOKING. Lady desires lessons in plain cooking; own house, if necessary. Write, stating terms, to "Cuisine," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
15573 O.24.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has a good knowledge of bookkeeping, Customs and general office work. Very willing worker; holds good reference. Please apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
15584 O.28.

WANTED, by experienced office assistant, with knowledge of stenography, extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.
15594 O.23.

EXPERIENCED lady stenotypist (British) requires secretarial position. Good home education. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
15556 O.23.

RUSSIA: Young neutral, with knowledge of export and import business, and knowing the English, Russian, German and Scandinavian languages, seeks employment with firm having future prospects in Russia. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.
15547 O.19.21.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an established American law firm, a competent interpreter. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
15561 t.f.

WANTED immediately, silk inspector, native or foreign, specially for pongees. Good salary to competent man. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
15562 O.23.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
15514

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent, a 7, 8, 9 or 10 H.P., 3 Phase, 110 volt, 50-cycle electric motor. Must have at once. Box 702 U.S.P.O.
15576 O.23.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
15596

FOR SALE one "Excelsior" motor-cycle, with new side-car, all fully equipped, price moderate, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, good pony and carriage, with all accessories, price Tls. 300. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.
15600 O.25.

WANTED to buy one male Canton Chow dog or Fox Terrier (puppy). Particulars to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
15580 O.24.

FOR SALE: Roneo Duplicator, No. 10, complete, in perfect condition, practically new; cheap. Phone 3066.
15595 O.25.

FOR SALE: One "Carbine" camera, almost new, manufactured by W. Butcher & Sons, London; takes 3 X 4 inch pictures, good lens; may be used both for film and plates. In good condition. Complete with plate-holders, leather case and tripod stand. Apply to Box No. 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
15597

WANTED a Zeiss Tessar or Goerz Dogmar Lens, F/4.5 of 15 inches focus. Price must be cheap. Apply to K. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.
15558 O.20.21.23.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13